



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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FBIS-AFR-91-079

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Cameroon

Minister Reports Disturbances, Confirms Dead

AB2304215491 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 23 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Cameroon's information minister, (Augustin Contcho), has said there have been more disturbances today in the west of the country, in Foumbot and Koutaba, and confirmed the death of four demonstrators yesterday in the nearby town of Foumban. The protests have continued despite the concessions approved yesterday by a special session of the National Assembly, the appointment of a prime minister, and an amnesty for all political prisoners.

One opposition leader, Mr. John Fru Ndi, told REUTERS NEWS AGENCY that the concessions were too little and too late and said that if the new prime minister was the choice of President Paul Biya, his appointment would be a waste of money.

* Biya's Democratization Measures Praised

91AF0944C Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE
in French Mar 91 pp 110-111

[Commentary by Jacques Fame Ndongo; "The Biya Method"; first paragraph is JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE introduction]

[Excerpts] Jacques Fame Ndongo explains the efforts of the Cameroonian chief of state regarding democratization.

Who would have believed it? For the past few months in the bookshops of Cameroon, political essays by well-known dissidents (Abel Eyinga, Elenga Mbuying, Mongo Beti, and Albert Mukong) have stood cheek by jowl with the writings of independent thinkers (Kegne Pokam, Maurice Kamto, Etounga Manguelle, Jean-Marc Ela, Achille Mbembe, and Bassek Ba Kobhio) or with the works of supporters of the present regime (Joseph Owona, Mono Ndjana, and Mongbet Lamare).

Out of 284 books published between November 1982 and February 1991, 67 of them were political essays, or 25 percent of all of this intellectual effort, whereas, between 1960 and 1982 only 5 percent of all publications by Cameroonian authors consisted of political works.

Even more striking, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE, the state-owned daily newspaper, is facing sharp competition from the privately owned press (which is ostensibly identified with the government, leaving aside a few, isolated cases such as LIBERTE, LIBE-HEBDO, or LE PATRIOTE), while the state monopoly of the audiovisual media has just been broken. In short, that means that we will soon see in Cameroon private radio or television stations and networks. When we consider that 10 years ago the School of Journalism at Yaounde was not permitted to set up an experimental FM radio

network for strictly instructional purposes, we can easily see the ground covered in a few weeks by this country along the narrow path of democracy.

Add to that the freedom of speech that has been regained and which is openly displayed in the streets, public places, offices, schools, villages, etc., (with the national conference, the total abolition of censorship, the repatriation of funds deposited abroad, nepotism, and corruption high on the list of the subjects covered) and you will have appreciated the extent of the change in the Cameroonian political landscape. This change has already included in its daily diet a complete, multiparty system in the National Assembly.

The Political Landscape Includes the Multiparty System

In the middle of February the minister of territorial administration had already authorized two new political parties in Cameroon: Union of Peoples of Cameroon and Full Democracy in Cameroon, which brings to three the number of legal political parties in this country. It is appropriate to recall that this involves a decisive turning point in the political history of Cameroon. From 1 September 1966 to 13 February 1991 Cameroon lived under a single political party system. [passage omitted]

History will recall that this political renaissance is the work of Paul Biya, who had to wage a delicate but determined battle against formidable forces of inertia and even obstacles. In effect, when he took over the presidency on 6 November 1982, Paul Biya was the vice president of a single, monolithic party that some people did not hesitate to call, rightly or wrongly, "Stalinist." [passage omitted]

As a convinced liberal, the new chief of state set out for himself the objective of democratizing Cameroonian political life, first within the single party and then, later on, in national life in general. [passage omitted]

Finally, as the logical conclusion of a policy of realistic and evolutionary liberalization, the RDPC [Democratic Rally of the Democratic People] congress of June 1990 constituted the turning point that saw Cameroon enter into a new era. A full, multiparty system was announced by Paul Biya. It is still in effect.

However, it would be an illusion to believe that this new era sounds the death knell of authority and of discipline. [passage omitted] Liberty is neither abstract nor fleshless. It takes into account sociological values and specific, political details proper to time and place. Because he is a convincing and convinced democratic, Paul Biya did not wait for such alleged internal or external pressures to free his people from the collective psychosis which haunted them since the establishment of the UPC [Union of Cameroonian Peoples] by Roland Pre on 13 July 1955. (It became rapidly apparent that lifting the prohibition of 25 February 1960 would take a long time.) He would follow his methodical pace, which has always

been successful for him until the consolidation of democracy, which was just coming out of Limbo. To do this, he would only listen to the voice of the people, who elected him by direct and universal suffrage.

Central African Republic

President Kolingba Promises Multiparty Democracy

AB2304154591 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Address by Central African President Andre Kolingba following the extraordinary session of the Steering Committee of the Central African Democratic Rally, RDC, in Bangui on 22 April—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Central Africans, dear compatriots: The history of a nation is tailored by the people who compose, according to the circumstances, the hazards, and the vicissitudes of their development at a given time. This history will be a bright one according to whether or not the people are able to demonstrate intelligence and wisdom or allow themselves to be taken by surprise. Thus, I have just asked our national movement, the Central African Democratic Rally, to reconsider the decision adopted at the Berberati congress. That decision consisted of the pursuit of the Central African Republic [CAR] democratic experience within the framework of a single party. Henceforth, all kinds of thought and all views nationwide can be expressed freely within the framework of multiparties.

I am convinced that all CAR citizens, prompted by the same desire to participate in the harmonious development of our country, will successfully combine all their knowledge, their expertise, their experience, and their national sentiments to serve the Republic alone. This will be in the framework of constructive opposition of views. We must demonstrate our commitment to fully achieving all the citizen's liberties, so that all CAR citizens can participate actively in the country's democratic life. As far as I am concerned, this development is irreversible and must be one of the priorities of our parliament which, without delay, will get down to work to give a constitutional background to the introduction of multiparty democracy. Of course, this means the review of the Constitution and the adoption of related texts, within a reasonable time.

Along with the Parliament's action, the government must tackle the necessary reforms that will lead to free elections. It goes without saying that the participation of all the country's political movements will take place in a climate of stability and dearly won peace, as well as mutual trust.

Dear compatriots, I call on you to display a greater degree of moderation, more wisdom, and a greater sense of responsibility. The exercise of democracy implies, among other principles, respect for the Constitution and

prevailing laws as well as respect for the state. Furthermore, it also implies respect for human lives and minimum consideration at least for one's opponents, and for tolerance.

In the new context, we will endeavor to streamline the democratic experiment within the limits of our rights and according to our obligations toward the nation, as well as in accordance with the law. I am convinced that by seriously devoting ourselves to establishing a new national order, based on democracy and socioeconomic progress, we will not miss the great rendezvous with history. This time, we must successfully take up the challenge of democracy by reverting to the genuine pursuits of the people's integrity and [words indistinct] others' esteem. This is even more necessary as the regional and international environment is now unanimously favorable to the advent of an era of freedom.

We are not doomed to perpetual restarts. We must, therefore, take up the challenge of pluralistic democracy in a more efficient manner than ever before. My dear compatriots, the quest for national unity, stability, concord, reconciliation, democracy, and progress have always been among our major concerns. In view of all these principles, and faithful to my conviction of the virtue of dialogue and brotherliness, and with my unflinching determination to lead CAR toward more freedom and progress, with the participation of all, I have decided to grant clemency to all those who are currently being detained for political agitation, including the compatriots arrested after the acts of violence which our capital witnessed on 13, 14, and 15 October 1990. Long live the Republic.

Sao Tome & Principe

Interim Government Submits Resignation

AB1804190691 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT
18 Apr 91

[Text] Sao Tome, April 18 (AFP)—Sao Tome and Principe's Prime Minister Daniel Lima dos Santos Daio presented the resignation of his interim government to President Miguel Trovoada on Thursday [18 April], officials said. The government was an interim administration formed on February 8 after the Democratic Convergence party (PCD-GR) won parliamentary elections in the island republic in the Gulf of Guinea.

Mr. Lima dos Santos Daio, secretary general of the party, is expected to be reappointed on Monday to head a similar team, sources close to the president said.

Mr. Trovoada, backed by the PCD-GR, won presidential elections unopposed last month after the incumbent head of state and two other challengers stood down. The polls were the first free elections in the former Portuguese colony, governed after independence by a Marxist team.

Withdrawal of Angolan FAPLA Troops Observed

MB2304113091 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Angolan External Relations Minister Pedro de Castro Van Dunem Loy has been in Sao Tome and Principe since yesterday to attend the ceremony marking the withdrawal of FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] military personnel from that country. The Angolan diplomat did not specify the modalities under which the 400 soldiers will be withdrawn, but a military source told ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY that the troops will be withdrawn in phases. Senior Angolan Army officers and Foreign Ministry officials are accompanying Minister Loy on his trip to Sao Tome and Principe.

Officials Bid Farewell to Forces

MB2404074791 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] The role played by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] units in defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sao Tome and Principe was today praised by that country's government. At a ceremony held in Sao Tome city this morning to mark the phased withdrawal of FAPLA troops from that country, Sao Tomean Defense Minister Albertino Braganca said:

[Begin Braganca recording] Despite the inevitable imbalances in the cooperation between our two Armed Forces, namely FAPLA and [name indistinct], it would be absurd not to acknowledge the relevant role played by FAPLA in the strategic defense of the country, as well as FAPLA's [honorable] conduct.

At a time when major international conflicts are experiencing visible [changes], and in view of the apprehension caused by the departure of FAPLA forces, it is opportune to look for alternative models of military cooperation between our two countries. This is particularly relevant due to the fact that those conflicts are now shifting to our region.

It is for this reason that the withdrawal of troops will be a difficult task to accomplish, and their departure intensely felt. The memories of our relationship, however, coupled with other aspects of our fruitful cooperation, have made us predict a brilliant future for the relations between our two countries and peoples.

Angolan soldiers, on behalf of the government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and on my own behalf I wish you a safe journey, and a happy future for the sister People's Republic of Angola at a time when peace and happiness are near. [end recording]

On the occasion, Angolan Foreign Relations Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy recalled the historic reasons that led the government to sign a military accord on the deployment of FAPLA units in Sao Tome and Principe.

[Begin Loy recording] The presence of Angolan troops in the territory of the sister Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was due mainly to objective reasons. When FAPLA forces arrived here, Sao Tome and Principe did not have an adequately structured and consolidated armed forces which could discourage any attempt to attack that country or interfere in its affairs.

Although Angola faced an extremely difficult situation marked by a war of aggression and destabilization waged by imperialism and armed groups, the Angolan people provided this modest assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. It prevented the territory of Sao Tome and Principe from being attacked by the enemies of the Sao Tomean people, permitting the latter to work for the development of this small, but beautiful and paradisaic country.

As we say farewell, we emotionally pay homage to the Angolan combatants present here and all those, who, during their internationalist mission, gave their best to help the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe guarantee the security of its people, and the integrity of its territory. [end recording]

The first group of FAPLA soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers has already arrived in the country. The withdrawal of FAPLA troops will end mid-May 1991.

Djibouti

Barkat Views Ties With U.S., France, Neighbors

PM2704153891 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 20 Apr 91 p 5

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Barkat Bard (last name as transliterated) by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah in Djibouti; date not given]

[Text] The day before yesterday Djibouti President Hassan Gouled started his official visit to the United States, accompanied by a high-level delegation. The visit comes in the wake of the Gulf war during which Djibouti adopted a position of support for the coalition forces. It provided facilities for the coalition naval and air forces after supporting the Security Council resolutions.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT interviewed Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Bard, who is carrying out the president's work in President Hassan Gouled's absence, and asked him about the objectives of the visit to the United States and internal conditions in Djibouti.

[Khalifah] What is the significance of President Gouled's visit in these circumstances, specifically after the Gulf war and the reports about a disagreement between you and France, your principal ally?

[Barkat] There has been no significant disagreement with France, either before or since the Gulf war. France and all the Western states believe that multiparty systems must be established in the African states with which they have special relations. For our part, we informed France, as a friendly state, that we rule our country in accordance with a democratic system based on a broad-based alliance within the framework of a single party. France knows that we do not exercise any dictatorial authorities. There is not a single political prisoner or detainee in our country, and the international human rights committee bears witness to that!

As for President Gouled's visit to the United States, it is in response to an invitation from President Bush. During it we will of course discuss common interests.

We believe that U.S. and Western aid to our country does not fulfill our aspirations or take account of the losses inflicted on us as a result on the Gulf war, during which Djibouti played a strategic role. True, that role was a silent one, but we provided naval and air facilities for the coalition forces—which contributed to our decisive victory that they achieved.

[Khalifah] What did you request and what did you receive for what you regard as the losses inflicted on your country as a result of the Gulf war?

[Barkat] We estimated the losses at \$60 million. We received \$20 million in financial aid, and we are awaiting the remaining \$40 million. We have for the first time suffered a deficit in our budget totalling about 20 percent. Prices have risen. What we are asking for now is

an international contribution to enable us to overcome these difficulties. This is what President Gouled will discuss with the Americans, as well as the other issues relating to conditions in the region, especially in Ethiopia and Somalia.

[Khalifah] You recently announced a coup attempt led by a former prime minister, Ali Arif Bourhan. What have investigations revealed? Are there any international parties behind the attempt?

[Barkat] The attempt was led by Ali Arif and some members of his family. It was foiled and about 100 of those who participated in it fled Djibouti. The attempt did not have any international dimensions. It was purely tribal. This is because Ali Arif believes that the Afars have been oppressed by the Somalis—which is a totally erroneous belief. I, like others, deny that allegation.

[Khalifah] When will his trial begin? What guarantees have been provided for him and for his followers to ensure a fair trial for them?

[Barkat] Ali Arif has been investigated and the trial will begin soon. We have allowed him to bring the most famous lawyers from France, including the well-known lawyer, Bergis [as transliterated], and another famous lawyer from Senegal. The Constitution in Djibouti does not approve of execution under any circumstances, so Ali Arif could be sentenced to imprisonment or could be released some day within the framework of the amnesty usually granted in connection with such crimes.

[Khalifah] What are the effects of Somalia's and Ethiopia's wars on your country? Why does Djibouti not play a bigger role in reconciling the conflicting political and tribal forces in these two fate-stricken countries?

[Barkat] Djibouti's present problems are attributable to what is happening with its neighbors, Ethiopia and Somalia. In past months some 35,000-40,000 refugees have crossed our borders, despite stringent measures on our part. This situation has led to many problems, most importantly, the increase in unemployment, cheap labor, high accommodation rents, and high prices in general. This is in addition to the other security problems.

With regard to the attempts to reconcile the conflicting forces inside Somalia and Ethiopia, we have tried and succeeded regarding the most serious of these conflicts, when we brought Siad Barre and Mengistu to Djibouti and reconciled them. They signed an agreement that ended the state of enmity between them that had lasted several years. The problems are purely internal, however, nevertheless we are trying to bring about a rapprochement of views, at least with the Somalis.

[Khalifah] What is the status of your relations with France in economic and military cooperation? Is there any change in the French military presence in your country? Also, what about the possibility of granting U.S. facilities a similar military presence in Djibouti?

[Barkat] Our relations with France are governed by the agreements signed after independence in 1977. There are 4,000-strong French naval and ground forces. French economic aid for our country is the same: It has not decreased; in fact it has increased a little. It needs to be increased substantially. The United States has not requested facilities or permanent naval bases from us, but it has started to value Djibouti's strategic importance at the entrance to the Red Sea—which will enable us to talk to the Americans about the need to strengthen Djibouti economically and commercially. We are not seeking any special military role in the region. France, as I said earlier, has 4,000 troops in our country. Under the military agreements, they are responsible for our security in the event of a foreign attack on our country.

[Khalifah] Have you made contacts with the Gulf states, especially Saudi Arabia, to increase aid to and investment in your country? Are there any encouraging results?

[Barkat] We maintain special relations with the Gulf states, especially Saudi Arabia, which was one of the first states to help us set up the state's infrastructures in 1977, after independence. In May I will visit Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to develop these relations and encourage investment in our country, which provides good opportunities for Arab and foreign capital.

Ethiopia

Shengo: Country's 'Very Existence' in Question

AB2304143691 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic (0400 GMT 23 Apr 91)

[Resolutions of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, PDRE, third Shengo emergency congress held in Addis Ababa on 22 April]

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia third emergency Shengo [parliament] wound up its meeting at 2200, passing resolutions on: ways and means of establishing a transitional system, a cease-fire, and other measures concerning the opposition and unity groups. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Our country Ethiopia, which has a proud history marked by the sacrifices made by her heroic sons since time immemorial, today more than ever before, finds itself in a dangerous situation which is a source of tension for all genuine Ethiopians. Besides the economic devastation of this ancient country, its very existence is in question. It will be recalled that the government has been making continuous efforts to avert this situation and bring peace and stability, so that the populace will receive relief and devote all their energy to improving their livelihood, developing their country, and making a contribution in development that will make the next generation proud.

To fend off violent attacks, the revolutionary Army and the militia, who are sons of the compatriots, have made heavy sacrifices and they are still making these sacrifices.

The people, in their desire to protect the country's existence, have deployed their dear children and made heavy sacrifices financially and materially.

On the other hand, repeated peace efforts have been made to resolve the problems of our country peacefully. In particular, in the recent past, solutions thought to be helpful have been officially presented in the presence of observers.

It has not been possible, however, to meet the Ethiopian people's strong desire for peace. On the contrary, the war has intensified and expanded to other regions of the country, endangering the lives of the people and the existence of the country. Besides the direct consequences of and destruction created by this dangerous situation, it has led the country to devastation and made it a laughing stock internationally. In general, the situation has raised great anxiety and tension in all Ethiopian nationals who stand for truth and peace. It has also created unparalleled dangers to our existence.

The PDRE National Shengo, in its third emergency congress held on 22 April on the very alarming situation in the country, after exhaustively examining the issues involved, giving utmost priority to the people and the country, as well as to saving the present generation from being judged by history, adopted the following resolutions:

A. Peaceful and political solutions: To safeguard and affirm Ethiopia's unity and to strengthen the peace efforts made so far, the National Shengo has decided the following in order to obtain peaceful and political solutions to our country's problems:

1. To set up a common peace forum with all opposition parties and unity forces and to seek a way to form a transitional system that can achieve lasting peace in our country and for our people as well as determining the future political situation of the country, and to hold discussions, and to reach agreements on this point;

2. To create a conducive atmosphere whereby all opposition parties and unity forces can peacefully and democratically participate in the country's political activities and to give this a legal guarantee;

3. To grant total amnesty to all citizens who left the country for various political reasons and are living in various continents, and to allow them to return to the country, as well as to grant total amnesty to those who are in the country and face the same situation and who should participate in the political life of the country without any retribution;

4. In order to expedite an immediate end to the civil war, so that peace will prevail, to implement a cease-fire and other helpful steps towards this realization;

5. To continue, as the need arises, the peace talks which were previously launched in various forums through the mediation of third parties;

6. To set up a peace commission, which will monitor and supervise the implementation of these decisions, so that lasting peace may prevail in our country. The Shengo has so decided.

B. To safeguard national integrity:

To stop the war which has been going on between the children of our motherland, and with the direct or indirect interference of foreign forces, which has resulted in the death and disability of hundreds of thousands of our compatriots, the National Shengo in its third emergency congress, maintaining the new peace initiative adopted by this third meeting and the efforts therein, makes the following call in order to put a halt to the atrocious war to dismantle the unity of our motherland:

1. All able-bodied youth, 18 years old and above, as well as farmers, government employees, workers in production and service sectors, and all Ethiopians in general, should be mobilized more than ever before, and all legal and organizational requirements that will enable the training, transportation, and deployment of these forces must be fulfilled immediately.

2. The national revolutionary campaign center structure set up to undertake general mobilization and safeguard the integrity of the motherland should be immediately launched in urban and rural areas up to the level of the urban and rural dwellers' associations [kebele]. The power to carry out the campaign should be given to the structures that are to be launched.

3. Displaced officials and employees of party, government and mass organizations in the crisis areas and those in neighboring areas, their health and age permitting, should immediately be trained to enable them to liberate areas.

4. Government and party structures in the central and other areas should coordinate working relations between them optimally, in order to execute their duties effectively and efficiently. The national Shengo has so decided.

This is a time of judgement for all genuine Ethiopians. We should be able to halt the bloodshed and danger looming over our country. It is the earnest belief of the National Shengo that we will not leave a shameful mark on our history while we can solve our problem peacefully, and that the peaceful solutions presented here will be implemented.

The Shengo expresses its gratitude to those governments, organizations, and individuals who have made efforts for the peaceful solution of the problems of our ancient country, Ethiopia. At the same time it calls on them to support the present peaceful and political resolution.

There is no doubt that a peaceful solution is the indispensable way of ending the dangerous situation hovering over the existence of our country. The third emergency

congress of the National Shengo, however, strongly notifies all genuine Ethiopians that it is time to fight alongside the revolutionary Army and the militia, on all fronts, to defend the country against the enemy's forceful imposition of their will.

[Dated] Addis Ababa, 22 April 1991.

Kenya

Foreign Minister on U.S. Travel Advisory Warning

1K2404060091 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been anger in Kenya after a warning issued by the United States over the weekend to American tourists visiting Kenya. In the warning, the U.S. Government advised Americans not to travel in game parks with less than two vehicles or to camp alone. The warning said that several tourists had been killed in the past despite Kenyan efforts to improve security. Well, the United States statement has angered the Kenyans and it follows a period of frosty relations after the Americans criticized Kenya on several occasions over human rights. On the line to Nairobi, (Lucy Hannan) asked Kenya's foreign minister, Wilson Ndiro Ayah, why they were objecting to the warning:

[Begin recording] [Ayah] Well, because for one thing the warning is talking about things that are not true. There is no danger as such in our national parks, in our game parks. We do admit that occasionally we have had some attacks, but these are not anything peculiar to Kenya and is nothing that one should write a warning about. And so we find it very difficult to understand why the State Department or the American Government should use that kind of thing to warn tourists not to come to Kenya.

[(Hannan)] But people have been killed in the parks, I mean, there has been a lot of publicity around people who have been murdered in there, the game parks.

[Ayah] Well, I do not know what you mean by people who have been murdered. We have had one or two incidents of people or of persons being killed, but there has not been a general situation where people are being killed all over the place. And in any case, as I said earlier, it is not right that we should use these isolated incidents to form a basis for any warning of tourists to come to Kenya.

[(Hannan)] What sort of measures has the government taken in the game parks to make them more secure?

[Ayah] Well, we have the Wildlife Department, which has got its own security, and we have the regular police, and we have game scouts, and we have a lot of people in the parks who are trying to protect everybody who goes into the parks, and this has been increased and been

intensified, and we see no unnecessary danger to our tourists who come to Kenya.

[(Hannan)] And this is not the first time that the Americans have actually issued warnings to tourists about Kenya. Do you think that the Americans think that Kenya is getting to be an increasingly insecure place?

[(Ayah)] I do not think that is the case. I think that is a deliberate effort on the part of some people in State Department and maybe in the Embassy of the United States here in Nairobi to make our tourism industry weaker. I do not know why they should do it, but we have a feeling that there is a deliberate attempt to sabotage our tourist industry by some elements in the State Department or maybe here in Nairobi at the Embassy of United States. We have had a lot of problems with some elements here, but I think that this is something that one takes lightly.

[(Hannan)] And so, what sort of reasons do you think that they would be, this deliberate attempt to sabotage this tourist industry?

[(Ayah)] Well, I do not know. I suspect that perhaps we have had occasions to exchange words and to have some ill-feelings in one or two cases where the American Embassy in Nairobi has taken stands which are contrary to our own national policies. And it may well be that some elements are continuing to carry out this kind of campaign; maybe they are moving it to the economic field to try and sabotage some of our interests. And I think that as you probably know, the tourist industry is a very important industry in Kenya, and it may well be that people who are evil-minded would wish to interfere by giving some of these warnings, which in my opinion have no foundation whatsoever. [end recording]

Youths Recruited by Uganda Said Sent to Libya

EA2304224491 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* in English
23 Apr 91 pp 1, 13

[Joel Kipsongok and Odongo Odoyo article]

[Excerpt] At least 33 Kenyan youths who were recruited by the Uganda Government for guerilla training in Libya have been positively identified. Official Uganda Government documents indicate that the youngsters were recruited from Kisii, Nairobi and Nyeri in 1988 and 1989. After being recruited and sent to Uganda, where they were housed in army barracks, the youths were given Ugandan names and passports.

The documents made available to "THE STANDARD" reveal that President Yoweri Museveni was actively involved in the plan to recruit the youngsters and at least in two letters, he gave instructions to his officers to make travel arrangements for the youths.

Four people are mentioned in the documents as linkmen on the Kenyan side and oversaw the recruitments. They were duly paid for their services.

(One was a Ugandan medical doctor, who until last year was at the Nairobi hospital. Yesterday, a receptionist told "THE STANDARD" that the doctor left some time late last year. It was not possible for him to say whether he had returned to Uganda or not. Others were Ugandans resident in Nairobi about 1988/89. They included two women. Those who were recruited and taken to Libya were aged between 14 and 20 years. "THE STANDARD" learnt.

According to the documents and plan of action, recruitment of the youngsters was to cover all parts of the country so that when they returned to effect their mission the operation would be spread countrywide.

The Ugandan head of state is on record as giving instructions on how the youngsters were to be treated, their names changed and to be issued with Ugandan passports. For instance, on February 7, 1989, President Museveni personally signed a letter in which seven youngsters from Kisii District were to be issued with passports and all other necessary travel action taken.

While President Museveni was overseeing the procurement of the passports to enable the youngsters to travel, the Nairobi-based doctor was then the linkman and operator on the Kenyan side.

The letter, reference Kmt/40016/89, said: "The following left for Tripoli on 7/7/89 scheme number ST/9076... In the same connection, effect payment of 3,500 and 700 U.S. dollars to Mrs. A. Wani Mwangi, Entebbe GB Hospital, and Dr Mwesigwa James, Nairobi Hospital, Kenya".

The letter, which was copied to the military attache of Libyan Embassy in Uganda, and which was signed by the Ugandan leader, further cautioned: "take normal procedures."

The letter contains seven names of youngsters recruited from Kisii District and who at that time had been issued with Ugandan passports.

The list of those recruited from Kisii District is as follows:

Kenyan name	Ugandan name	age	Ugandan passport
Peter Nyariki	Abasi Kate	15	U055073
Ben Ogengo	Bob Wwandha	17	U055074
Justus Onyango	Mohamed Amoti	17	U055075
David Anyanzwa	Ali Maseruka	18	U055076
David Moset	Moses Mutu	16	U055077
Sam Owiti	Abdu Muleya	14	U055078
John Onyoma	Swaib Buluku	20	U055079

The letter has the Ugandan coat of arms and on the left hand side shows it came from State House, Entebbe. Just

on top of the president's name is "T/No 902." [no closing quotation marks as published] [passage omitted]

Somalia

Kismaayo, Baydhabo Taken From Siad Barre Troops

[E4230419389] Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali [700/GMT-23 Apr 91]

[Text] According to a report from the Central Command of the United Somali Congress [USC] and the Somali Democratic Movement [SDM], the towns of Kismaayo and Baydhabo in Jubbada Hoose and Bay Regions have been completely cleared of the remnants of Siad Barre's soldiers who were hiding there.

This report from the USC and SDM added that the administration of Kismaayo and Baydhabo towns and their surroundings are under the full control of the two armies. Reporters from the Ministry of Information, who filed reports from Kismaayo and Baydhabo towns, further added that the gallant forces of the USC and SDM were in hot pursuit of the fleeing, defeated soldiers.

Uganda

Kampala Says No More Ugandans in Rwanda

[E419084144691] Kampala Domestic Service
in English 0400/GMT 19 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Over 275 Ugandans, including children and their belongings, have returned home after being released from detention [in Rwanda]. They traveled from Kigali to Gtatuna in a convoy of four [word indistinct] train buses and one trailer of the International Committee of the Red Cross. But the UGANDAN NEWS AGENCY reporter in Kabale said that six of their colleagues were refused exit permits by Rwandese customs officials despite pleas by the first secretary at Uganda's Embassy in Kigali, Mr. (Lewis) Balinda. [passage omitted]

Asked about how many Ugandans continue to live in Rwanda, the first secretary at Uganda's Embassy in Kigali said it would appear that there are no more Ugandans known to the Uganda Embassy still in Rwanda.

Retaliation Threatened if Winnie Mandela Convicted

*MB2304185491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1828 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 23 SAPA—Mr Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC [African National Congress] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK), says the ANC regards the trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela on charges of assault and kidnapping as politically motivated and that it would bring mass action if she were convicted, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Tuesday night.

Mr Hani, who is touring the United States at the invitation of the American Communist Party, told the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington that if Mrs Mandela were jailed, she would be released immediately when the ANC took over.

Asked to comment on press reports that Mrs Mandela had said in Soweto at the weekend that the ANC's takeover bid would begin on the May 9 deadline if Ministers Adriaan Vlok and Gen Magnus Malan had not been fired, Mr Hani said he would have to speak to Mrs Mandela to determine what she meant.

He did, however, restate that the May 9 deadline for calling off negotiations if the ANC's demands were not met, still stood and that he regarded President F.W. de Klerk's attempts to convene an all-party conference on violence as delaying tactics.

On the matter of the ANC setting up self-defence units, Mr Hani said ANC supporters were demanding action from the executive and that the organisation's leadership could not accept a situation where it lost credibility.

As for the crumbling sanctions against South Africa, Mr Hani said he could not understand why it was happening.

He added, however, that the ANC would appeal over the heads of those governments to "democrats" to put pressure on their respective governments not to reward Mr de Klerk.

Lobbying for Zulu-Speaking ANC Deputy President

*MB2404082391 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
21 Apr 91 p 2*

[Report by S'bu Mngadi: "Who Will Take Over From Nelson"]

[Text] Are you a Zulu-speaking senior member of the ANC [African National Congress] with leadership qualities popular with both hardliners and moderates? Are you prepared to spend your life ducking bullets and "traditional weapons" in the wartorn Natal province? And are you popular in at least 10 of the the ANC's 16 regions.

If your answer to all these questions is YES, then you are very likely to be elected deputy president of the ANC at the ANC's annual conference to be held in Durban from June 30.

As the conference draws nearer, the debate within the organisation over ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's successor when he takes over from ailing president Oliver Tambo, has heightened.

Those lobbying for a Zulu-speaking deputy president recently won the first round of their campaign when the NEC [National Executive Committee] consented to suggestions that Natal host the conference.

Officially the ANC has said a number of factors influenced the NEC decision. These included the fact the organisation wanted to avoid holding the conference in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, where its consultative conference was held last December.

According to top ANC officials, those lobbying for a Zulu-speaking deputy president include members from all three of Natal's regions and some regions in the Transvaal and Cape.

It has been said that Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation; ANC military wing] chief of Staff and NEC member Chris Hani was jockeying for the position with international affairs director Thabo Mbeki. But this week CITY PRESS learnt reliably that most ANC leaders agree on the significance of a Zulu-speaking deputy president.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, ANC officials this week said the organisation was making a serious effort to address criticism by its detractors, and certain elements within the organisation, that its leadership was overwhelmingly Xhosa-speaking.

However, because of its non-racial policy, the reshuffle was being presented publicly as "broadening regional representation in the senior ranks of the national leadership".

Sources said the ANC was principally concerned about the ballot power of the Zulus, the largest single ethnic group in South Africa. It was also hoped the election of a Zulu-speaking deputy leader would go a long way to counter propaganda among Zulu hostel-dwellers on the Reef and conservative chiefs that the "Xhosa-led ANC wants to take over KwaZulu and destroy the Zulu monarchy".

The ANC is, however, divided on the choice of a suitable candidate among the organisation's senior Zulu-speaking leaders, senior ANC sources said.

CITY PRESS was told the only strong contenders are Southern Natal ANC chairman and ANC chief of intelligence, Jacob Zuma, and Harry Gwala, fiery chairman of the Natal Midlands region.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma conceded that "rumours were abuzz" within the organisation about the possibility of electing a Zulu-speaking deputy president, but said at this stage all this was "mere speculation".

He added that the ANC was not insensitive to the ethnic question, but was committed to a process of creating one nation which would include all existing ethnic groups.

ANC Opposes PAC Bid To Exclude State

MB2104100691 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English ("Extra" section) 21 Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Ezra Mantini: "ANC Opposes PAC Ban on Government"]

[Text] A bid by the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to exclude the government in the constituent assembly is understood to have been opposed by ANC [African National Congress] delegates at the meeting of the two organisations in Harare.

This week, I spoke to several executive members of the PAC who felt that since the ANC and PAC had failed to agree on the issue of an interim government, the ANC might be forced to make a compromise. Both the ANC and PAC agreed on the issue of the constituent assembly, but failed to agree on whether this should be done with or without the participation of the government.

The PAC's Benny Alexander, who refused to give details of the Harare meeting, explained why the organisation rejected both the interim government and participation of the government in the constituent assembly.

He said: "Our policy is that of non-collaboration. The only time we can negotiate with the government is in the handing over of power to the oppressed people of this country. Even if the government were to give us the country tomorrow, we would not run it until the present apartheid constitution was scrapped. While we acknowledge that during the drawing up of the constitution someone must be running the country and attending to the day-to-day basics, we feel it should not be the present government. We will release details later on who should run the government during the drawing up of the constitution," he said.

He said the reason why they refused to participate in an interim government was that if they did they would be forced to collaborate with the government when their principle was that of non-collaboration. "But we have established a good working relationship with the ANC and will be establishing a joint working committee soon," he said. Both organisations rejected a multi-party conference.

Mr. Alexander said the PAC would be meeting both Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and Inkatha to report on the alliance of the ANC and PAC.

Bophuthatswana Tribesmen Demand Reincorporation

MB1904140291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1333 GMT 19 Apr 91

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Pretoria April 19 SAPA—Phokeng tribesmen from Bophuthatswana on Friday delivered a letter to State President F W de Klerk's office demanding the independent homeland's reincorporation into South Africa. The delegation, led by the ANC's [African National Congress] Dr Abe Nkomo and tribal leader Mr Kebareng Bogopane, presented presidential official, Mr Hennie Botha, with their memorandum.

Their demands also include the safe and unconditional return of exiled Phokeng Chief Patrick Lebone Molotlegi, and his deported wife, Semane; and the release of all political prisoners in Bophuthatswana and South Africa.

The marchers toyi-toyed opposite the union buildings and carried placards. One read "Long live Molotlegi, short live [Bophuthatswana Presidebt Lucas] Mangope".

Chief Molotlegi has lived in self-imposed exile in Botswana since an abortive coup attempt in Bophuthatswana in 1988. Mrs Molotlegi was recently declared persona non grata by the homeland government and is reported to be in South Africa. After presenting the memorandum, Mr Bogopane told the marchers similar protest action was planned for the opening of Bophuthatswana's Parliament on April 30.

Bophuthatswana Keeps Ban on Cosatu Trade Unions

MB1904113491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0950 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and its affiliates are still not allowed to operate in Bophuthatswana, despite a meeting between the union federation and the homeland government to discuss the issue. "We advise everyone concerned that the status quo on the operation of foreign trade unions in Bophuthatswana remains unchanged; such operations are still illegal," minister of manpower Mr S. Seodi said in a statement on Friday [19 Apr].

During the Wednesday meeting the two parties "jointly committed themselves to comply with the principle of freedom of association as incorporated in Bophuthatswana's declaration of fundamental rights, and to ensure that no new labour legislation or amendments to the existing labour laws will be introduced without consulting all the interested parties. But Bophuthatswana has always observed these stipulations", the statement said.

Cosatu requested the meeting to discuss industrial relations. Spokesmen for the trade union congress were not available for comment on Friday morning.

Qwaqwa Criticizes White Paper on Land Ownership

*MB1904063991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1959 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Bethlehem Apr 18 SAPA—Although it was well intentioned, the recent white paper on land ownership published in Parliament does not address the historical imbalances and emotional needs of blacks, chief minister of Qwaqwa, Mr T. K. Mopeli, said on Thursday [18 April]. Mr Mopeli was addressing a seminar on land ownership in the self-governing states in the Qwaqwa branch of the University of the North.

The aims of the paper and its accompanying laws were welcomed as steps to improve the quality of life for all people, Mr Mopeli said. But instead of moving away from bureaucratic involvement, people will still come before boards and committees responsible for making the possession of land possible.

Mr Mopeli also said in cases where land belonged to everyone, as in the self-governing and independent states, meant it effectively belonged to no one. This was the greatest obstacle in the way of economic development as it hampered private initiative, he said.

The self-governing states being stamped as underdeveloped and unable to be self sufficient was attributable to the land policies of the past years, he said.

Planning Department Report Notes Land Shortage

*MB2304161091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Parliament April 23 SAPA—The major problems facing migrants were the disintegration of their social structure and a shortage of housing and employment opportunities, according to the annual report of the Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing tabled in Parliament on Tuesday. These were the conclusions of research by the department on black urbanisation and migratory tendencies.

Rapid urbanisation had led to an increase in squatting and back-yard occupancy. To counteract this phenomenon, land was being identified to help the orderly settlement of the newly urbanised. To date, about 106,000 ha [hectares] of land had been identified and approved for this purpose. An amount of R[and]69 million had been budgeted for land last year, especially to provide for the needs of the lowest-paid.

The squatter problem was enjoying highest priority and, since the concept of informal housing was now generally accepted, large numbers of homeless people could be settled on plots with basic services.

The report says the South African Housing Advisory Council had been directed to prepare a national housing

policy and strategy. The council was also devoting attention to interest rates, state funds for housing, the involvement of financial institutions in housing for lower income groups, housing subsidies and high density housing.

To assist communities and individuals who do not have access to an established infrastructure, the department had instituted various schemes, among them the interest subsidy scheme, three per cent housing savings accounts and material loans. Strategies had also been formulated and approved for dealing with street children, unemployed black women and care for the black aged and disabled.

Two social work posts had been made available for the strife-torn areas in Natal, and a document providing guidelines for establishing welfare services in informal settlements and transit areas had been finalised. In addition, social work in schools, sexually molested children and the 24-hour child service conducted from Tutela Place of Safety, had received special attention.

Opposition To Activate Township Defense Units

*MB2004105891 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 20 Apr 91 pp 1, 2*

["Exclusive report" by Abbey Makoe: "Secret Defense Units Revived"]

[Text] An underground network of paramilitary township defence units has been in place countrywide, ready to be activated, for the past five years. But as a result of former president P.W. Botha's clampdown on political activity in the mid-1980s, the secret residents' groups had remained "sleeper" units since 1986, SATURDAY STAR learned in a series of exclusive interviews this week. And only now—as the ANC [African National Congress] and the Government prepare for a showdown over the issue—are they being activated.

This emerged at a secret meeting of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) in Johannesburg this week. Among other things, the meeting was aimed at formalising the duties of the resuscitated units.

Earlier this week, the ANC disclosed it planned to establish defence units in the townships. Each unit would be headed by a trained Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of The Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] soldier. The organisation indicated that defence unit members would be in uniform and carry weapons, including crossbows.

This prompted condemnation from the Government, which lashed out at the ANC's booklet "For the Sake of Our Lives", which outlines the structures of the defence units. Captain Craig Kotze, Law and Order Ministry spokesman, described the booklet as a "recipe for civil war".

Now, the right wing is planning to form a people's security network (volksbeveiligings network) to counter the ANC's self-defence units.

The Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) said last night it had no choice but to establish such a network because of the ANC demand for one man one vote, the united front between the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], the self-defence units and the inability of the government to prevent a transfer of power.

Kgabiso Mosunkutu, Cast's vice-president, said the activation of self-defence units was a direct result of the incompetence of the "special constables" in the townships. And Cast general secretary Sam Ntuli said the units should not be seen as a "fashion show".

Among the duties of the defence units, it was said in interviews with Cast leaders, would be the barricading of streets during attacks on residents and the slowing down or delaying of "the enemy's vehicles". Training of the defence units' members would also include the "surveillance of red head-banded vigilantes", with whom Cast said it would not cooperate.

Richard Mdkane, also a Cast executive member, revealed plans for a "defence rally" to be held in Pretoria between May 6 and 9—the expiry date of the ANC's ultimatum to the Government.

ANC spokesman Sakkie Macozoma confirmed the defence units were the brainchild of Cast and, before that, the civic associations. Now, he said, the ANC was throwing its weight behind the programme. He would neither confirm nor deny earlier reports that the ANC had about 50 defence units already in place. Cast admits to having more than 50.

ANC secretary of the National Campaigns Committee, Sipiwe Nyanda, said MK's trained cadres, "including myself", would not sit back while "our people suffer at the hands of red head-banded vigilantes and extremist members of the SAP [South African Police]".

However, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet yesterday issued a stern warning. "If any person is found in possession of any weapon that police believe will be used in an offensive manner, they will be detained," he said.

PAC information chief Barney Desai said his organisation would be having an "in-depth discussion on violence", which would include the defence units issue. "It is a common-law right recognised throughout the world that if a person is attacked he has a right to self-defence."

BVB chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart said his organisation had been forced to take the initiative "in making the volk [Boer people] ready for action by helping to develop a disciplined and united security network". BVB spokesman Jan Groenewald said the first step would be a volk security conference.

Defense Units Booklet Said Written by SACP

MB2304124591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 23 Apr 91 p 11

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Self-Defence Booklet Is Written Largely in Red"]

[Text] Communist Party members dominate the committee that has drawn up a booklet outlining how self-defence units could be activated around the country. Although the committee is nominally made up of leading members of the ANC [African National Congress], trade union federation Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SA [South African] Communist Party (SACP), the SACP provides well over half of the members.

That SACP interim leadership core member Jeremy Cronin will be presenting the document—For the Sake of Our Lives, Guidelines for the Creation of People's Self-Defence Units—to a seminar this week is perhaps an indication of the extent to which the party regards it as its work.

Certainly nobody else will admit to its authorship and answers to queries elicit the response that "the ANC" wrote it or that "underground structures" are responsible. The committee was formed in October last year, ostensibly to devise strategies to counter township violence. By November it had completed its work, by recommending as a remedy to violence what has been alleged could only lead to more violence.

The committee is co-ordinated by Sydney Mafumadi, who was named at the SACP's launch in July last year as a member of the SACP's national interim leadership core.

Born in Alexandra township in 1959, Mafumadi has spent most of his working life in the trade union movement and is at present an assistant general secretary of Cosatu.

That he is regarded as a leader of significance was demonstrated by his visit in January 1990 to the ANC's exiled National Executive Committee [NEC] in Lusaka. This visit followed top-level contacts with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, then still in jail, and was intended to convey Mandela's intentions on negotiation with government.

Another top trade unionist on the violence committee is Chris Dlamini, a former factory worker from Springs who was born in 1944. He joined the trade union movement in 1972 and in 1982 was elected president of Cosatu's predecessor, Fosatu [Federation of South African Trade Unions]. He visited Mandela in jail in 1989 and, like Mafumadi, travelled to Lusaka to consult the ANC's NEC. He was appointed to the SACP national leadership last year and is widely tipped as a future Cosatu president.

Yet another top communist on the committee is Moses Mayekiso, who is also an SACP interim leader. He was born in the Transkei in 1948. He later became a trade union organiser. He was detained and charged for subversion for his role in organising a workers' stayaway in 1984. He later faced charges of high treason. Probably through his involvement with Alexandra township grassroots structures, he emphasises the importance of grassroots accountability. He has been a vehement proponent of defence structures and has called publicly for their being armed on several occasions.

ANC department of information and publicity official Gill Marcus is a member of the SACP. She wields significant influence within the ANC and is considered the mouthpiece of the organisation. She deals daily with the local and international media and is known for sticking strictly to the ANC "line" when talking to journalists. Marcus spent 15 years working in the ANC's London office before returning to SA.

Apart from the SACP national leaders on the committee, at least one member serves on the SACP's Transvaal interim leadership core. He is trade union lawyer Stanley Nkosi, who is also with the ANC's department of political education. Nkosi is a former Robben Island prisoner and a former general secretary of the SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union.

ANC NEC member Aziz Pahad serves on the committee. He is on the ANC-government working groups on the armed struggle and political prisoners.

Former exile and SACP official Geraldine Fraser also serves on the committee. There are apparently also one or two other people who attend committee meetings from time to time but they are not central to its work.

Alleged Arms Sales Network for Inkatha Viewed

MB1904121191 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 19-25 Apr pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "We Buy an AK 47"]

[Text] THE WEEKLY MAIL has bought an AK-47 and exposed an extensive and sophisticated arms sales network supplying Inkatha members on the East Rand. The network runs from Komatipoort to East Rand townships and hostels and supplies AK-47s, shotguns, Makarov pistols and Scorpion sub-machine pistols.

It's easy to get an AK-47 in the townships as long as you've got money. THE WEEKLY MAIL was told as this deadly weapon was handed over to us this week.

The AK-47 was bought for R[and]1,500. The only condition was that the purchaser had to prove that he was not a "comrade" and would not use it against Inkatha. The seller is happy to give it to any person antagonistic to the African National Congress—including bank robbers.

The deal involved training by a Mozambican expert, an ordinary suitcase to carry the gun and 30 bullets, although many of them were old and rusty. "As long as you've got money, there's really no problem. We have plenty of weapons," the seller said.

According to our source, the original purchase took place in an East Rand township house. Among those involved were a hostel dweller and a firm and vociferous supporter of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The Inkatha supporter, originally from Natal, appeared to be a co-ordinator for prospective buyers in the township, with strong links to hostel dwellers. He was not shy of his Inkatha links: he was prepared to challenge the rent boycott and angrily reject the resignation of councillors even in a shebeen surrounded by people expressing anti-Inkatha sentiments.

The hostel dweller was quieter, but shared his friend's beliefs. "We must seriously fight those people who force us not to pay rent," he said.

To start the deal, the purchaser had to say that he wanted the gun for a robbery and to avenge himself against comrades who had killed his father. The agent from the hostel responded: "You see, if you can't protect yourselves against the comrades, you'll die. It is good that you have approached us. We have AK-47s, but money is important."

He then said that there were "Mozambican Shangaans" who supplied them with weapons and this purchaser would definitely be considered. The suppliers, he was told, were ex-Mozambican soldiers who had once held positions of authority in the army. No indication was given to which army they had belonged to in Mozambique but they were said to be experienced in using weapons of war. Some of them had medals to their credit of outstanding service.

It was also confirmed that when the situation of conflict warranted it, these men could act as field commanders, personally directing battles. They said there were "others" (Mozambicans) who supplied arms to the "comrades". There is no love lost between the two groups of suppliers.

Although the "Mozambicans" did arrive to deliver the weapon, our source was not able to sit down and discuss it with them because of their tight schedule around the East Rand townships.

As the AK-47 rifle was handed over to the original purchaser, a stern warning was issued: "Take this and be careful about how you handle and use it. If you are arrested and identify us to the police, that will be your last day in this world. "Some people take weapons and go around the shebeens scaring people. That is not the purpose of selling this to you." The purchaser was then wished the best of luck in his "missions".

Pamphlet Warns of Actions Against ANC

MB2304161591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1448 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 23 SAPA—An organisation calling itself "The Jackals," and claiming to be weapon and explosives specialists, on Tuesday distributed a pamphlet in the western Cape [Province] warning the ANC [African National Congress] it would fight to keep South Africa [SA] white.

"Warned—if you thought the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves], AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the rest were bad wait—that was a tea party—when we fight, it will be to keep SA white. "This a God-given task and he is on our side," the pamphlet said.

Details of the pamphlet were released by the African National Congress [ANC] head office on Tuesday after one was apparently delivered to ANC Western Cape Regional Chairman Mr Christmas Tinto. "We are going to get the lot you, starting with Mandela, Slovo, Hani and the rest of you scum.

"Don't take us lightly—we are going to be your worst nightmare. We are specialists in all aspects of explosives, communications, survival techniques, weapons... we have the advantage. We are white," the pamphlet said.

Asked for comment, ANC spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said the pamphlet spoke for itself. "This kind of thuggery will be looked into and dealt with and protection will be afforded to all South African citizens," she said.

RSA Aircraft Reportedly Supplying UNITA

MB1904121991 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 19-25 Apr 91 pp 2,3

[Article by Eddie Koch: "Midnight Flights From SA Carry War AID to UNITA"]

[Text] Military aircraft from South Africa [RSA] are flying covert missions over Botswana at night in what appears to be a huge airlift of supplies to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soliders engaged in a fierce battle with Angolan Government forces.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has detailed information from sources in Botswana—including maps which outline the aircraft's flight paths—that corroborate Angolan Government claims that South Africa has violated Botswana's airspace to fly war materiel into Angola.

A senior Angolan officer this week announced that South African Hercules C130 transport planes were dropping supplies at least twice daily into Angola to bolster UNITA forces presently engaged in a major offensive against the strategic town of Luena in Angola's Moxico province.

The South African Defence Force [SADF] has strenuously denied the claim and the Department of Foreign Affairs has sent a protest note to the government in Angola.

But a team of conservationists working in a remote part of Botswana told THE WEEKLY MAIL that over a 10-day period last month, they monitored regular flights of Hercules C130s and Dakotas flying from South Africa along two separate routes across the Kalahari Desert towards UNITA's headquarters at Jamba.

And the SADF's director of public relations confirmed, in reply to queries from THE WEEKLY MAIL, that the Botswana Government has recently been in contact with Pretoria over "possible" violations of its airspace.

"I personally monitored Dakotas flying every night over our camps in Botswana in the direction of Jamba between March 8 and March 17," said a member of the conservation team.

"There were three flights a night over this period except for Sundays when there was only one flight. The aircraft flew at high altitudes—one at 8pm [1800 GMT], one at midnight and another at about three in the morning—and they always had all their navigation lights switched off."

According to the team, which includes experienced cartographers, one air route runs from the north-west Cape across the eastern Kalahari and the town of Maun towards Jamba. Maun residents confirmed such flights have occurred on a nightly basis.

The other flights path identified by the conservation officers come from the Western Transvaal, crosses the Botswana border east of Gaborone and heads across the western Kalahari in the direction of Jamba.

It is strictly forbidden under international aviation rules for aircraft to fly at night without any aviation lights.

The SADF director of public relations said: "There is no supply of military equipment by South Africa to UNITA. The Angolan Government has been assured of this at the highest level." But he added that South Africa has a "small liaison contingent" at Jamba to promote communication between South Africa and UNITA and to promote the peace process.

"To facilitate this peace process even further, communication flights, using private companies, are undertaken from time to time at the request of Dr. (Jonas) Savimbi (head of UNITA)."

He added that consignments of medicine handled by the International Red Cross are delivered from South Africa to UNITA. The SADF has a long history of using private trucking and air freight companies to send covert supplies to UNITA.

Arthur Gavshon reports from London that the Luanda government in February this year suspended a United Nations drought relief operation in southern Angola. It

accused the South African Government of using International and South African Red Cross activities in the project as a cover for sending war supplies to UNITA.

The relief operation was resumed after an American diplomat visited President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda and provided guarantees that the programme would not be used to infiltrate weaponry into UNITA strongholds.

And THE WEEKLY MAIL estimates that the amount of material transported in planes monitored by its sources alone amounted to 90 tons over a 10-day period—far in excess of the "humanitarian aid" that the SADF acknowledges is going to UNITA.

A Dakota can carry three tons of payload and the conversationists witnessed some 30 flights during the time they were in the aircrafts' flight path. General Bob Rogers, the Democratic Party's spokesman on defence, has been supplied with these details by THE WEEKLY MAIL and will seek a written explanation from Defence Minister General Magnus Malan. Rogers, who is a former head of the South African Air Force [SAAF], rejected claims by military observers that it is logistically impossible for the SAAF's Hercules C130s to fly as far as the town of Luena.

The town straddles the strategic Benguela railway line and it appears that UNITA is mounting an offensive against it in a bid to shore up its bargaining power during impending peace negotiations between the rebel movement and the Angolan Government.

Angolan Government sources in London have told THE WEEKLY MAIL that the battle for Luena, which began on April 1, has exacted heavy casualties. They claim about 250 UNITA soldiers have been killed but did not reveal the death toll for government forces.

Colonel Higino Lopes Carneiro, chief of operations of the Angolan army's general staff, this week reported that South Africa was dropping military supplies by parachute to UNITA troops in the battle zone at least twice daily. He said SADF soldiers were directing UNITA artillery units and operating sophisticated computer-guiding systems for the rebels' canons.

The claim has been denied by the SADF and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, sent a message to Luanda this week saying the reports were unfounded.

Other military observers were quoted in press as saying Luena was beyond the range of South Africa's C130s. But Rogers said it was theoretically feasible for Hercules aircraft to fly from South Africa, make a drop over Jamba, and then fly on to Luena.

"Luena is about 1,500 miles north of Upington and closer to Pretoria. It is possible that a C130 could do the trip, drop its supplies and return to base."

The SAAF and Safair are the only organisations that own Hercules C130s in South Africa.

An aviation consultant told THE WEEKLY MAIL there were only nine Dakotas owned by private companies in South Africa. It was possible, however, for one of these groups to organise an airlift of the type described by the conservationists.

"Most of these Dakotas are based at Lanseria or Wonderboom near Pretoria and if it appears they are flying from Upington in the Northern Cape that's because they would go there to refuel before flying on to Angola."

The upsurge of hostilities in Moxico province has dismayed British and European diplomats, especially as it coincides with a new round of peace talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA.

Head of USSR Mission Departs 21 Apr

MB2204115691 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 22 Apr 91 p 2

[Report by Gerald Reilly: "SA's Man Takes Off for Moscow"]

[Text] Pretoria—Head of mission Gerrit Olivier took off for Moscow yesterday to exchange the sunny clime of Pretoria for the chill of the Soviet Union. With hopes high, SA's [South Africa] new man in the Soviet Union said his first task would be to find somewhere to live and to locate office accommodation for his staff of five or six Foreign Affairs officials. In an interview before his departure, Olivier, 56, said he was going to break down the "ugly stereotypes, which had developed in both countries during 40 years of name-calling.

As SA's first diplomat in the Soviet Union, he faced an enormous challenge. He takes up his post officially in June. Olivier said the USSR and SA were in a disturbed period of political transition, and the Russians were troubled economically as well. To observe developments as a political scientist would be gripping.

Particular attention, he said, would be focused on reciprocal trade. The USSR, which covered one-seventh of the earth's surface and had a population of more than 300-million people, constituted a vast market hungry for consumer goods which SA could not afford to neglect. Scientific and academic contacts would be cultivated. "We have been separated diplomatically and in every other way for more than 40 years during which stereotypes, which do not reflect realities, developed in both countries."

These would have to be broken down and, in their place, a real and productive relationship established. A start had been made along that road with the Soviets' reciprocal diplomatic appointments in Pretoria. Olivier is chief director, communications and planning, at the Foreign Affairs Department and a former political science professor at Pretoria University. He is author and

co-author of 10 books on SA foreign policy, constitutional change in SA, political change and modernisation, and SA's relations with Africa.

Soviet 'Efforts' To Improve Economic Ties Noted

MB2304074491 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] An SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] representative who has just returned from Moscow reports that the appointment of Dr. Gerrit Olivier as head of the South African interest office in that city comes amid strong efforts within the Soviet Union to improve economic ties with South Africa.

The director-general of an influential consortium in the Soviet Union, Dr. Andrei Chernuchin, said in an interview with our representative that all South Africans would benefit from strengthened economic ties. Dr. Chernuchin headed the official Soviet delegation that toured South Africa last year. He said that although members of the delegation had experienced some problems from Soviet conservatives on their return they remained dedicated to overcoming all obstacles to economic ties.

A Moscow factory director said he was making good progress in his attempts to persuade South African businessmen to invest in the factory. Dr. Olivier left for the Soviet Union at the weekend. He will take up his post officially in June. In the meantime one of his tasks will be to find accommodation for himself and his staff of five or six Foreign Affairs Department officials.

Group Criticizes Thatcher's Planned Visit

MB2304210091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2013 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 23 SAPA—The anti-apartheid movement Acstop has slammed a decision to grant Mrs Margaret Thatcher the freedom of Johannesburg, and has threatened to "mobilise our people to demonstrate their abhorrence" of the proposed visit.

In a press statement issued on Tuesday, the organisation, which helps those who fall foul of the Group Areas Act, said its objections were based on two grounds.

Acstop said that firstly, members of the city council's ruling Democratic Party had often said they regarded everyone living in Johannesburg as a resident of the city. Despite these statements, the Johannesburg City Council had failed to consult Acstop.

The organisation claimed to represent the views of the majority of the city's 100,000 black residents.

Secondly, Mrs Thatcher "has been the most ardent supporter of the apartheid regime in the international community and has treated the views and aspirations of our people with disdain".

"We therefore object strongly to her being offered the freedom of Johannesburg, a city where those very people she criticised have toiled to enrich."

Acstop said it hoped the Johannesburg City Council would appreciate the potential divisiveness of their decision and would change it.

'Formal' Representation With Madagascar Formed

MB1904212791 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and Malagasy's foreign minister, Mr. Jean Bemananjara, have signed an agreement in Pretoria giving formal recognition to the improved relations between South Africa and Madagascar. In terms of the agreement representative offices will be opened in Antananarivo and Pretoria. Diplomatic observers say that it could lead to similar relations with other African countries with which South Africa does not have any links.

Reportage on De Klerk Visit to West Europe

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For reportage on the visit by President F.W. de Klerk to West Europe, including reports on his talks with top officials, please see the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland sections in the 22 April West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

*** Sweden To Keep Sanction Until Apartheid Ends**

91P402394 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Apr 91 pp C 1

[Article by Thorbjorn Spangs: "Sanctions Against South Africa Remain"]

[Excerpt] The decision of the European Community on Monday [15 April] to lift virtually all sanctions against South Africa will not affect the Swedish Government.

"Apartheid must cease completely before we change our policy toward South Africa," said Foreign Trade Minister Anita Gradin to DAGENS NYHETER.

This means that all elements of the race-separation policy must disappear for Sweden to change its policy.

"We are going to follow the strategy which all the Nordic countries agreed on a few weeks ago," said Gradin.

The Nordic foreign ministers decided at a meeting in Copenhagen that South Africa must rescind the entire apartheid system before there can be any question of improvements in trade relations. [passage omitted]

Angola

'Source': Cease-Fire 'Could' Be Signed 15 May

MB2304193391 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1902 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Report by Lisbon correspondent Andeiro Joao]

[Text] The marathon negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] continue in Portugal. Over the first few days everyone thought that the talks would lead to a happy conclusion. The situation now, however, appears to be rather different.

The Angolan peace talks began on 4 April, and this week marks a crucial stage in the talks. This week may define whether we will or will not have peace in Angola. Every care must be taken to attain peace in Angola.

Herman Cohen and Vladimir Kazimirov, who are responsible for African affairs for the United States and the USSR respectively, returned to Bicesse today. Observers view their return as reflecting the Soviet and U.S. commitment to conclude the peace talks before the end of April.

Should the Portuguese mediators manage to make the Angolan Government and UNITA overcome their differences between today and 26 April, we will be able to say by the weekend that a date for signing the cease-fire accord can be set. A well-informed source has said that the cease-fire could be signed on 15 May. That source also said that the teams in Bicesse must sign point 2 of the cease-fire documents so that the date for the formal signing of the cease-fire accord can be set. As I said earlier, that date could be 15 May.

Should the cease-fire accord be signed on that date, it will come into force either 15 or 30 days later. In other words, it will become effective either on 15 or 30 June [dates as heard]. However, all this is speculation. The documents on those issues are still under negotiation at Bicesse.

Cohen and Kazimirov have returned. The next few hours could provide new developments.

MPLA Reportedly To Renounce Marxism-Leninism

MB2404142891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] The Angolan Government is to renounce Marxist-Leninist rule and steer the country towards multiparty democracy. At a congress of the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party in Luanda, preparations are being made to change the party to a left-of-center organization in preparation for multiparty elections next year.

The MPLA meeting takes place against a background of fighting in many areas of the country. No results have

emerged so far from the current round of peace talks in Portugal between the MPLA and the U.S.-backed rebel movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Dos Santos on Prerequisites for Elections

PM2304103491 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
13 Apr 91 p B9

[Interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Benjamin Formigo in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Formigo] What is your government's priority, if a cease-fire agreement is signed by the end of this month, as you suggested in the People's Assembly in Luanda?

[Dos Santos] The Angolan Government's priority is the creation of conditions for holding free and fair elections in Angola.

There is a set of tasks which must be performed, without which there can be no multiparty elections. A nonpartisan national army must be formed before the elections; without that, there cannot be a proper process. It is necessary to conduct a census of the population and draw up electoral registers, and for this an end to the war is essential. Without peace there is no security, and without that the free movement of goods and people in the country, which is essential for being able to conduct a real election campaign, is not possible. And without a campaign, elections cannot be held.

[Formigo] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has put forward a timetable for the various stages of the process. It recently dropped a 36-month period until the holding of elections, accepting a reduction to 24 months. Is this proposed timetable the last word, or is it negotiable? Are you prepared to accept a compromise formula that could lead to peace?

[Dos Santos] We have a timetable for all the tasks. Our proposals and our stance are quite flexible. We have government experience. The tasks are very difficult, and sometimes we do not even have enough skilled personnel in Angola to perform them—although there is now a considerable number of skilled personnel. For instance, the latest revision of the Constitution was conducted entirely by Angolan jurists trained at Angolan universities. But there will be areas in which we will need external assistance.

[Formigo] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] apparently still insists on a 12-month period for elections and urges that the new army be prepared during that period, leaving to the government to be elected the task of integrating the two sides' remaining armed forces. Is there any receptiveness to this stance on your part?

[Dos Santos] The Washington document, which should have been initialed at the sixth round of talks (which was not done), is unequivocal about the need to have a complete nonpartisan national army before the date of the elections, and UNITA accepted that document.

[Formigo] For a government which is preparing to face elections, yours has been adopting quite unpopular economic measures...

[Dos Santos] Any government must be responsible for running the country, and we cannot delay for election purposes the measures that are essential for Angola's economic recovery. We hold responsibility for the state, and the later decisions are taken, the more onerous they will be for the Angolan people.

It would not be a responsible attitude to delay the country's economic recovery for two years for election purposes alone. As far as possible, we will implement the measures in the government program, which in the final analysis will resolve Angola's underlying problems in due course.

The Angolan people will realize the need for the decisions which are being taken.

[Formigo] In one of your speeches in the People's Assembly, you said—and these are not your words, but this was the drift—that you lost years of your youth through politics and that you did not seek power. Are you weary of power?

[Dos Santos] I am an Angolan citizen who holds public office out of duty and obligation. I meant that I have not the slightest intention of being a president who will impose himself. I will be president of the republic as long as the Angolan people believe that the post should be held by me.

[Formigo] If you could address the negotiators in Estoril, what message would you send them right now?

[Dos Santos] I would tell the two sides negotiating right now to seek a rapid solution to the war—a solution imbued with patriotic spirit—like brothers who are bound to live in the same territory. It is time to resolve the problems which have arisen because it was never possible to find a political platform. It is now an anachronism in Angola to have recourse to weapons in order to resolve political issues.

There is no point in wasting any more time. The political prerequisites for a solution have been created.

[Formigo] In what circumstances would you be prepared to pay your respects to Dr. Jonas Savimbi again?

[Dos Santos] In Angola, within the framework of a body in which all issues concerning the change to a multiparty society will be discussed.

There will be a body which will transcend the bipolarization between the MPLA and UNITA, and in which

the parties meeting the conditions for recognition laid down in the law approved by the Assembly will be represented.

[Formigo] Are you optimistic about a solution?

[Dos Santos] I must be optimistic. Somebody said that he sees light at the end of the tunnel (Jonas Savimbi in an interview with *EXPRESSO*). Let us hope that there will be no more tunnels.

UNITA Seeks 'Package of Guarantees' for Future

MB2304201091 (*Clandestine*) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1915 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Commentary: "Peace in Angola: The Imperative Need for a Package of Guarantees"]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday April 23—We all speak of peace for our country, Angola, but with different contents. We in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the legitimate representatives of the Angolan people want a just and lasting peace based on total freedom from the political, economic and social point of view.

MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] leaders speak of peace resulting from imposition, totalitarianism and the absence of democratic liberties in which one cannot question the running of public affairs or even criticise the rulers, and ask for accountability with regard to the state treasury. Citizens are arrested, tortured, exiled and killed and there is no way for them to defend themselves or be defended by someone. The party-state, the MPLA, is always right and it is the legislative, the executive and judiciary. Man is not the centre of preoccupation in the MPLA society but merely an object to be used according to the wish of MPLA President Eduardo dos Santos. We neither accept nor admit this. It is for this reason that we took up arms over the past 15 years to radically change the system.

The blood which we have shed is for active democracy and freedom. It is not for corruption, servitude, (incompetence) and theft. In the present MPLA system, one cannot have a different opinion from the official position of the Luanda government. In all social aspects, whatever the MPLA does is considered perfect. Thus, the MPLA's truth is the [word indistinct] lies and moral, political and material corruption. The MPLA's truth is the same as incompetence, division and tribalism.

To date, the MPLA does not accept that UNITA is a political force present throughout the country and that it has the inalienable and urgent right to exercise its activities immediately in the country. The MPLA, with its dilatory manoeuvres, thinks [words indistinct], abusive and provocative, will submit its application to the illegal and illegitimate regime in order for it to be recognised by the MPLA. Frankly speaking, this is to put

the end of the war in Angola in an inconclusive and abnormal prism, contrary to all negotiations which ended wars in the world.

To place UNITA on an equal footing with some small parties of former MPLA members or any other group in the pay, or vassal, of the MPLA is to play with a flame near gun-powder keg and an insult to the courageous men and women who daily fall in our country. It is a flagrant and scandalous swindle which is very low.

Just imagine a ceasefire without a package of guarantees. This would be a disaster because once they return to the country, the respective delegations of UNITA and the MPLA would have different messages for the nation. As soon as UNITA tries to carry out its political activities, the MPLA would immediately say that UNITA was still not recognised as a political party and that the law on political parties was not yet in effect.

Angolan citizens, intellectuals, and workers would be unprotected before the dictatorial Luanda Government because the fundamental freedoms having been denied, there would be no right to strike, to demonstrate in the country and the right of association to defend professional interests and, least of all, the right to demand higher salaries and the payment of salary arrears. The MPLA-party-state-boss would continue omni-present, preponderant and tyrannical.

As [word indistinct] the media is concerned, the newspapers, radio and television would be an even greater disaster, the past would be maintained, the creed of lies would continue and the people would live in isolation, intoxicated with lies, and the social traumatization of Angolan men and women (?would) increase.

There is an imperative need for total freedom of the press with the setting up of independent newspapers, radio stations and television stations.

MPLA leaders must remember that we are in Angola and not in Zhivkov's Bulgaria, the former East Germany of Erich Honecker or in Ceausescu's Romania.

Time for tyranny is over. It would be ridiculous for Angolan streets to be patrolled by MPLA policemen alone because this would be a disaster for the Angolan people. It would have been to once more hand over Angola into the hands of the Minse-Disa-Pide [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola-International Police for Defense of the State] secret police in order to maintain the law.

The Angolan people need peace, tranquility and security. These are attributes which have been won with a lot of blood and sweat.

We want just and lasting peace in Angola but this should be accompanied by freedom in all aspects of social life contained in a package of guarantees.

Transition will not be done in a way which is not well thought out. It will deserve an accord which well defines

the role of a transitional government, which is an interim one. It is not this political anarchy of Eduardo dos Santos whereby he goes and invites European countries for large scale economic and financial operations without the prior and explicit authorization of political organs, bearers of the sovereignty and legitimacy of the Angolan people. There should be no illusions. UNITA is the most important political and military force on the Angolan chess board and should negotiate on an equal footing with the MPLA government about the country's future. (?Time for) the lone horse is over.

Political parties by the MPLA here and there and some others which were born in certain totalitarian countries abroad at the last minute cannot, and neither will they, change the course of history which is for freedom, democracy, dignity, national honour and a bright future for all Angolans.

The MPLA wanted to undermine the negotiations by occupying UNITA areas. A response was necessary in order to defend the Angola people. UNITA is not attacking but defending itself and it is in this way that the war-like dreams are evaporating daily. Even its military advisers who had been hiding behind the wall are now in the open.

Peace will shortly come to Angola. But this will be just and lasting.

Angolans and UNITA militants should know that the hour is ours. We defend a just and lasting peace and not peace within tyranny. We want peace with freedom.

Angolans support the theses of UNITA which are for a ceasefire, and an exact date for elections and a package of guarantees so people can be defended [words indistinct] and that the process be irreversible and applied within the time previously agreed upon in the agreements. Angolans should avoid falling into the enemy's moribund and outdated traps. Our struggle is the survival of the people who have heroically resisted over the past 15 years. We will conclude our work with total vigilance and insist on free, fair and internationally monitored elections immediately.

We want a radical change of the system and for this reason the Angolan people's vote is for UNITA.

Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is our choice because he can defend us, make Angola respected, reconcile Angolans and secure a distinguished place for all of us and a bright future for each Angolan. The country deserves to eternally live free. It is worthwhile that we resisted.

Government Reports UNITA Losses in Luena

MB2804155491 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 23 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been more fighting reported at the weekend in Angola between UNITA [National Union for

the Total Independence of Angola] rebels and government troops. The fighting is centered around the town of Luena, in the eastern part of the country, after the UNITA rebels launched a big offensive there on 1 April.

The hostilities coincide with major peace talks currently under way in Portugal, but so far the talks have not been threatened by the latest fighting. Now the Angolan Government has issued a communique on the latest casualties. From Luanda, Anita Coulsen telefaxed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to the communique, government forces on Saturday [20 April] killed 25 UNITA rebels in a clash on the outskirts of Luena. The communique also said that government soldiers had captured 21 automatic rifles, six antitank missiles, 13 hand grenades, and thousands of rounds of ammunition. The government units, according to the statement, only lost one soldier, while eight others were wounded.

In a separate incident on 19 April, in northwest Malange Province, the communique said that the troops killed 34 UNITA rebels, captured one, and took a number of war materiel.

The statement admitted that on the same day UNITA attacked (Cachungo) in Huambo Province, killing two civilians and destroying a bridge over the (Lipune) River, north of Caxito, in Bengo Province.

Meanwhile, media reports in Angola continue to sound pessimistic about the progress of the peace talks now on in Portugal. After claiming that the government would pull out of the talks because of what they described as UNITA's intransigence, ("both regular) newspapers today said that UNITA had come up with a 15-point document containing issues which the mediation was thought to have already [word indistinct] government sources say UNITA is making an all-out attempt to seize the military advantage in the provinces of Moxico, in the east, in Uige, in the north, and Bie, in the center, in order to force the government to concede to UNITA's demands at the peace talks. [end recording]

Mauritius

* Solicitation of RSA for Oil Refinery Denied

91AF0965A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
10 Apr 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche: "South African Aid Solicited for Oil Refinery on Mauritius"]

[Text] BUSINESS TIMES, a large-circulation South African newspaper, reported on 31 March that Mauritian authorities have asked South Africa to help build an oil refinery on the island. According to the South African paper, the request was made during last month's COI [Indian Ocean Commission] summit meeting. The report was strenuously denied by high-ranking sources in

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who claimed it was an inaccuracy to say the issue was raised in Madagascar by the regional heads of state and government.

BUSINESS TIMES also mentions a Mauritian-Malagasy agreement for rehabilitation of Madagascar's Toamasina refinery and suggests that financing for the modernization will be provided by South Africa and Bahrain, among others. The facility's refining capacity reportedly would be increased from 55 percent to about 75 percent.

The newspaper says that under the terms of an accord with Madagascar, part of the South African crude oil refined at Toamasina would remain in Malagasy hands "in lieu of payment for the processing work." It adds that "the deal between Mauritius and Madagascar is complicated. It is suggested that Mauritius will pay South Africa partly in sugar and tea, with the balance in rupees." Since the Mauritian rupee is not convertible, the journal continues, "South Africa could redirect the money to Madagascar as part of its share in the Toamasina."

BUSINESS TIMES also says that in the event a decision is made to build a refinery on Mauritius, construction would be financed not only by South Africa but also in part by Malaysia and India.

Questioned this morning about the report, a Foreign Ministry spokesman described the article as bizarre.

* Site Chosen for Regional Cement Factory

91AF0965B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
6 Apr 91 p 4

[Article by Jacques David: "Regional Cement Factory May Be Built at Tulcar, Madagascar"]

[Text] The proposed regional cement factory, discussed at great length during the 16 March deliberations of the Indian Ocean Commission [COI] in the Malagasy capital of Antananarivo, now seems on the road to becoming a reality. According to our sources, UNIDO [UN Industrial Development Organization], acting at the behest of COI authorities, has already begun a search for the necessary financing, first of all for the technical study that must be carried out before the project is launched. Already word is out in Antananarivo that Tulcar will be the site of the regional cement factory and that the Antsirabe cement works—operated by a Nigerian, Basse Abusubong, whom the Malagasy call "the prince"—will not be able to meet future demands of the regional market.

The Antsirabe facility is hampered by a number of practical problems, including its landlocked location in the middle of the country and its inability to produce more than about 110,000 to 120,000 tons, although demand for the region could reach as high as 600,000 tons. LA LETTRE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN has confirmed this in its latest edition.

During the meeting at Iavoloha Palace between Sir Anerood Jugnauth and President Didier Ratsiraka, the two heads of state discussed possible rehabilitation of the Toamasina refinery and construction of the 600,000-ton capacity cement factory. Although the Mauritian Government has already begun buying its oil from the Malagasy Petroleum Company (SOLIMA), it seems Port Louis has not abandoned the idea of building its own refinery, a project originally promoted by former cabinet minister Clarel Malherbe. Rumor has it that Mauritius has already held preliminary talks with Malaysia, a country that must export its crude because it lacks refining capacity.

There is also a possibility of Japanese involvement in the cement factory. The Japanese, whose economy cannot function in a closed system, are eager to establish themselves in countries that are interested in opening up. Madagascar seems to be one of the countries on which the Japanese have designs. Mauritius imports some 500,000 tons of cement each year, while Madagascar must currently import 60 percent of its annual [cement] consumption. UNIDO members are also studying some of the practical problems, including price, quality, and transportation between the various islands in the Indian ocean.

Mozambique

Multiparty Elections Postponed Until 1992

MB2304182291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic of Mozambique, today announced at a mass rally on Mozambique Isle in Nampula Province that the next round of talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will be held on Friday, 26 April, or on Monday [29 April] at the latest. Our correspondent Edmundo Galiza Matos has further details.

[Begin Matos recording] On that occasion, the Mozambican head of state also said that multiparty elections, the first in Mozambique, will take place only next year. President Chissano did not give reasons for their postponement. The elections were expected to take place this year.

Addressing a mass rally attended by about 20,000 of the 50,000 people living in the district, Chissano said that he believed that Renamo will seriously and maturely discuss the end of the war in Mozambique. President Chissano said that he would like to see the war end this month or next. He added: We are going to Rome determined to tell Renamo that the Mozambican people no longer want war. We are going to Rome very confident that the war will soon come to an end.

President Joaquim Chissano began the mass rally on Mozambique Isle with the following words: Those who

do not like Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] are not forced to say Long Live Frelimo. Those who like the party, however, should say it with all their might. With this introduction, the president reaffirmed the principle of tolerance of different views in the country as demanded by the existing multiparty system in the country.

Chissano said on the occasion: This meeting is for us to discuss our problems and triumphs. He went on to say: We must resolve our own problems. This is what we did in the past, and this is what we are doing now. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Minister Says Rome Peace Talks Set for 26 Apr

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza said in Maputo today that all the sides involved in the Mozambican peace process have agreed to meet in Rome on 26 April. Speaking shortly after his return from Portugal, Minister Armando Guebuza noted that the upcoming round of peace talks would discuss political issues. He said that the Mozambican Government, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], and the mediating team will define the points on the agenda. During his stay in Portugal, the minister of transportation and communications met with Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, to discuss the Mozambican and Angolan peace processes.

War-Related Activities for 15-21 Apr Reported

MB2104072691

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored between 15 and 21 April on activities relating to Mozambique's internal conflict. Items are listed by province. Source follows each item.

Gaza

Mozambique Armed Forces units killed more than 1,000 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "armed bandits" during operations carried out in different areas of Gaza Province between January 1990 and February 1991. The DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE newspaper reports that during these operations 44 Renamo "bandit" camps were overrun and over 1,000 citizens were freed from the "criminals" captivity. Over 300 weapons of various calibers were captured, and assorted property which had been stolen from the people was recovered. The source added that the operations reopened roads linking Massingir District to Chokwe and Chigubo District to Chicualacuala. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 91)

Some 29,000 war-displaced people in various parts of Manjacaze District urgently need food aid and agricultural tools. District sources report that the number of needy people has increased over the last few days

because the war has forced more people to move from their areas. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 16 Apr 91)

Manica

Renamo "armed bandits murdered" four people and injured another four in a 13 April attack on Chitundo village at the Vanduzi administrative post. Radio Mozambique in Chimoso said that the "criminals" abducted 21 people and burned all the huts in the village. Renamo also attacked Chitundo village last March, when it reportedly burned 164 huts. Some Chitundo residents have sought refuge at the Vanduzi administrative post headquarters. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Apr 91)

The Mozambique Armed Forces' radio program reports that former Renamo information chief Sozinho Mabaiane has just surrendered to the Mozambican military authorities in Manica Province. Mabaiane said he had been trained in the field of information at one of Renamo's bases in Sussundenga District. Two other "criminals" also surrendered to Mozambique Armed Forces units stationed in Barue District. One of these Renamo deserters was the health chief at a Renamo [words indistinct] and the other was responsible for repairing audio equipment and watches. Reports from Manica Province also say that last week the Renamo "armed bandits murdered" an old man, wounded another person, and abducted the presiding judge of Nabana village in Sussundenga District. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Apr 91)

A source in the Manica provincial military command reports that the Renamo "armed bandits" abducted six peasants in Guro District during the first half of this month. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 20 Apr 91)

Maputo

Renamo "armed bandits" stole 163 head of cattle during incursions against Magude District over the past nine years. According to Magude District Agricultural Director Alberto Matsinhe, most of the cattle stolen belonged to peasants. The source added that Magude currently has a little more than 2,000 head of cattle but that at one time Magude was one of the best cattle-breeding regions in the southern Save River region. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Apr 91)

About 50 percent of Bela Vista residents are suffering from malnutrition due to the war. Bela Vista currently has more than 24,000 residents, including war-displaced people. According to sources in the district, constant Renamo "armed bandit" attacks on Bela Vista have prevented the residents from engaging in productive activities. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Apr 91)

In southern Maputo Province 30 civilians who had been forced to live with the "terrorists" have given themselves up to the authorities in Maputo Province's [name indistinct] District. (Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Apr 91)

Nampula

The number of war-displaced people in Nampula city has recently declined from 13,000 to 8,000. According to Radio Mozambique in Nampula Province, this reduction is due to some of the people returning to their areas of origin. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Apr 91)

Tete

In 1990 over 150 citizens in the province fled Renamo "armed bandit" captivity and turned themselves in to the authorities in the provincial capital. Also in 1990, Renamo "armed bandits" burned 22 houses in various wards of Tete city. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Apr 91)

Zambezia

Zambezia Provincial Military Commander Marcos Adamo has reported that instability in the province is decreasing following the latest military operations in that part of the country. Marcos Adamo was speaking at the close of the third seminar to assess the performance of the Mozambique Armed Forces in Zambezia Province over the last year. He also said that the latest operations inside the province have resulted in "severe defeats" for the Renamo "armed bandits." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Apr 91)

Chissano Briefed on Military Outlook in Nampula

WfB2404085491 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 Apr 91

[From the "Outlook Africa" program]

[Text] The military situation in the northern Mozambican Province of Nampula has improved substantially over the past two years due to the capture by the Mozambique Armed Forces in 1989 of a major base of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits in the Namilaze area of Murrupula District, according to a report from the provincial government presented yesterday to President Joaquim Chissano.

Presenting the report, Provincial Governor Alfredo Gamito said that the Namilaze base had been considered as Renamo's provincial general staff headquarters. It was used to launch raids not only into the southern part of Nampula, but also into the northern districts of the neighboring province of Zambezia.

Mr. Gamito referred briefly to the independent peasant militia known as Naparama [vaccinated] who operates against Renamo in Nampula and Zambezia Provinces. While they are clearly allies of the Mozambique Army,

the Naparamas do not take orders from the army, nor do they have formal links with official military structures led by a young [words indistinct] Manuel Antonio, who claims supernatural powers. The Naparamas believe they are invulnerable to bullets.

Mr. Gamito said this phenomena should be the subject of a profound analysis since the people, tired of war, are embracing superstitious beliefs in an attempt to find a way out of the war, as he put it. He said that the provincial government is following the development of this phenomenon, and believes that all self-defense initiatives ought to be coordinated with the armed forces. He did not say whether attempts are being made to ensure coordination between the army and the Naparamas.

Mr. Gamito also said that the flow of people from the countryside into the main towns in the province had led to serious nutritional, health, and educational problems. Nampula city itself, he said, used to house 100,000 people and was now housing a population of 300,000.

But the governor was optimistic that this year's harvest would be good. Agricultural production would be even better he said, if more assistance could be given to the priority districts of Ribaué, Mogovolas, and Namapa which could become poles of development for the province. The provincial government will take measures to stimulate and support those traders who are seriously interested in working in these outlined districts, Mr. Gamito said.

He called for new marketing policy in cashew harvesting campaigns. Nampula is a major producer of cashew nuts which are one of Mozambique's key exports. Mr. Gamito can speak with authority on this cashew sector as this is an area in which he has been involved for more than two decades. During the 1980's he was successfully state secretary for cashew and deputy agriculture minister.

The report from Mr. Gamito will be considered by the president and the delegation accompanying him to Nampula. The delegation of President Chissano includes the minister in the presidency, Feliciano Gundana, who is himself a former governor of Nampula; the state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa; Education Minister Aniceto Dos Muchangos; and the deputy ministers of agriculture and trade, Paulo Zucula and Antonio Mungwambe, respectively.

Namibia

Nujoma Praises Leadership Provided by SWAPO

MB2004195391 Windhoek Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] President Sam Nujoma says the fact that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] is able to

provide effective and consistent leadership has distinguished the organization from all other political groupings. The president was addressing a public rally in Windhoek today in commemoration of SWAPO's 31st anniversary.

He said the fact that SWAPO was the ruling party was not a historical accident. The president said it was a result of the organization's dedicated commitment to the cause of liberation. He said Namibia was now facing a new and difficult struggle for the consolidation of its independence and democracy. He added that the country was on its way to economic and political regeneration to improve the living conditions of its people.

President Nujoma said Namibia's fishing resources were one of the country's most valuable assets, which could double Namibia's gross domestic product within five years. He added that the government was also determined to create at least 20,000 jobs in the agriculture sector this year. The president said he was confident SWAPO would emerge victorious in the second phase of the struggle for social and economic development.

Zambia

Kaunda Reportedly Dismisses Defense Minister

MB1904195591 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] The Zambian president, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, has dismissed his Defense Minister, Mr. Dodson Sitalimi. But President Kaunda gave no reasons for the dismissal. He told a news conference in Lusaka that his long-serving security chief Mr. Alex Shapi will act as defense minister. Mr. Dodson Sitalimi was the third defense minister to be dismissed in less than a year.

Kaunda on International Supervision of Elections

MB1904183891 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has announced that he will be receiving final proposals next week for a new democratic constitution before elections are held later this year ending 18 years of one-party rule.

He told newsmen in Lusaka that international supervision of the elections due to take place in the last quarter of the year would be most welcome, but he said there was no way that the elections could be rigged.

President Commends Talks Between ANC, PAC

MB2004212891 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] The president, Comrade Kenneth Kaunda, has described the meeting between the ANC [African National Congress] and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] as a giant step designed to completely dismantle apartheid and bring peace to South Africa. Speaking in

Ndola this afternoon when the secretary for foreign affairs of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Gora Ebrahim, called on him, Comrade Kaunda said he was confident that something tangible will come out of the talks. In reply, Mr. Ibrahim told President Kaunda that later this year a meeting of all oppressed parties will be held to [words indistinct] strategy against the minority regime.

Zimbabwe

ANC's Mbeki Seeks Continued RSA Sanctions

*MB2304200391 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] The African National Congress' [ANC] secretary for international affairs, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, reiterated today that world economic sanctions against South Africa [RSA] should continue. Addressing a conference of the Zimbabwe Institute of Directors on the future of southern Africa in Harare today, Mr. Mbeki said the ANC was very keen that sanctions should be lifted, but the time was not yet ripe.

He further told the conference that there was an obvious perception in much of the world of substantial change in South Africa, but he said a detailed look at the situation

showed major changes were still necessary to abolish racial segregation and turn South Africa into a nonracial democracy.

Mr. Mbeki spoke as the South African president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, visited London in a three-nation European tour to seek support for the lifting of economic sanctions and for foreign investment. He said the government would not meet the ANC's deadline for the release of all political prisoners by the end of April.

Says Region Expects 'Too Much' From RSA

*MB2304201391 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] The ANC's secretary general for external affairs, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, says southern Africa is expecting too much from a future South Africa. Addressing an international conference in Harare, Mr. Mbeki said South Africa would have to deal with its own economic problems before helping its neighbors.

He said he expected a future government to concentrate on unemployment and that this would mean discouraging migrant labor. However, Mr. Mbeki said a future South African government should take an interest in the development of the rest of southern Africa because the prosperity of other countries in the region would affect South Africa.

Liberia

Sawyer Gives Inaugural Address 20 Apr

AB2104220091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Inaugural Address by Dr. Amos Sawyer upon assuming office as president of the interim government of national unity in Monrovia on 20 April—recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] friends and former vice president; Dr. Peter Naigwo, vice president of the Republic of Liberia in this interim government of national unity; Mr. Chairman; co-chairman; delegates to the Second All-Liberian Conference; members of the diplomatic corps and foreign friends who are present, beginning with you, shall we once again [words indistinct] fellow Liberians; ladies and gentlemen [applause]. At least you saw the [words indistinct] people, as head of the interim government of national unity of Liberia committed to respect for human rights, the establishment of the rule of law, for ensuring equality of access to opportunity and accountability in government. In accepting this honor you have bestowed upon me, I confirm my pledge to remain an international referee of the ensuing general and presidential elections, for, I believe that free and fair elections are the indispensable ingredients of transparency in government. [applause]

Please permit me to express my profound gratitude to the delegates attending this conference and through you the delegates, to the people of Liberia. I have admired your diligence, patience, and perseverance. You have demonstrated full patriotism, dedication, and wisdom, and a (?rare) sense of reconciliation and magnanimity in your deliberation during this conference. The people of Liberia have watched closely at this conference. Most of us have been looking forward to quick results as this conference began. The reasons why the Liberian people looked forward to quick results include their desire to have the world open so that they can be reunited with their families and loved ones. They want their government to end their nightmare of being hostages to personal ambitions.

[Words indistinct] to call on all Liberians, irrespective of ethnic background or political affiliation, to join hands with us, so that working together, we can build a solid foundation for life in a larger freedom. With the clear [word indistinct] mandate given the vice president and me, we assume the task of relief, repatriation and resettlement, and rehabilitation. We will also begin the task that will ensure that a credible election process, the forces of national reconciliation, the task of rehabilitating former combatants and people affected by the war, as well as that of identifying and mobilizing resources for national reconstruction [words indistinct] must begin now.

We pledge to initiate actions and design programs that collectively would create the requisite (?policy) environment for efficient administration, and a political atmosphere conducive to equality before the law. We pledge ourselves to an economic policy that will stimulate the individual initiative, a policy that will empower all of our people from the community, grass-root organizations, and production units, so that they may become the full decisionmakers in our democracy. [applause]

I will take your decision as the decision of the Liberian people fully expressed, as manifesting the wishes and aspirations of a (?bright) people who have been abused but have not lost hope. Ours has been a long and arduous world to this our second national conference. The last four weeks have seen all Liberians, except Mr. Taylor and his associates, united in the long march for peace. We are pleased that the leaders of our subregion with whom we have personally consulted during the past weeks appreciate the difficulties of our long march to this national conference and wish for us a lasting peace and prosperity its successful conclusion should bring. Our people, be they displaced internally, held hostage across NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] lines [words indistinct] in our sister republics, are fully aware of the system that had attended our march to peace and renewal thus far.

This second All-Liberia National Conference was convened in order to assure political accommodation [words indistinct] possible through broadening the political base for the interim government [words indistinct] of our country. It was convened to facilitate the participation of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in the [words indistinct] civil structures and [words indistinct]. It was conceived in the hope that by accommodating the NPFL, we will achieve lasting peace in Liberia. Mr. Taylor has refused to participate in the first All-Liberia Conference because, he said, it was not held on Liberian soil. Mr. Taylor claimed that the conference expressed the intent of [words indistinct] to develop and promote [word indistinct]. But this conference, organized by Liberians and held on our soil, has today confirmed the views of our compatriots who, under different circumstances, met in The Gambia last year. Unfortunately, unprovoked aggression by the National Patriotic Front forces against peaceful Sierra Leone confirmed our [words indistinct] the NPFL actions, left unchecked, could plunge the subregion into chaos.

It is about two months since the cease-fire agreement was signed in Lome; except for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the other warring factions are complying with the cease-fire agreement. We think it is about time that [words indistinct] patriotism to bring the present state of no war no peace under control. [applause] Liberians will not accept the permanent de facto partitioning of their country. [applause] This government of national unity will (?support) every opportunity to reach a negotiated settlement, to be accommodating, and to be flexible. We stretch out our hands to Mr. Taylor and his associates in the NPFL, but we shall not accept the partitioning of our

country, the unrestrained [word indistinct] of our resources, and the denying of the basic rights of our people to freely travel within their own country, Liberia. [applause]

Liberia is one country. We are one people, indivisible. When we reflect upon the pains and sufferings our country has undergone in the last 14 months, only then can we fully appreciate the assistance we have received from our sisters and brothers of the subregion. Only then can we appreciate ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group]. We must (?say): Thank God for ECOMOG! [applause] We believe that it is time that Liberians who love peace begin to explore a fair range of acceptable steps that will advance the process for peace and make our land [words indistinct]. To our friends in the international community, especially the relief agencies and friendly governments, such as the United States, the Scandinavian countries, and the countries of the European Economic Community, we are deeply grateful for your assistance. But we continue to appeal for your material, political, and diplomatic support. We appeal to the United Nations, the OAU, and all humanitarian organizations to increase their assistance to our people in view of the desperate state of our nation and people. We are grateful for the generous contributions they have made so far.

In closing, let us say without equivocation that this interim government of national unity has no intention of continuing a single day longer beyond its mandate. I personally have no intention of staying in this position a single day beyond the allotted period. We must do everything we can to ensure that we install a constitutionally elected government within this time specified. [applause] This should be our national objective. We challenge Mr. Taylor to join us in our efforts to meet this objective. Once again, let me express my gratitude to [words indistinct], to members of the (?conference), members of the interim Legislative Assembly, technicians, government employees, community organizations, and ordinary citizens throughout our country. Let me say a big thank you to all of you. We implore you to continue to make sacrifices because nobody can serve us better than ourselves. I equally (?thank) the gallant men and women of ECOMOG for the immense sacrifices they continue to make in the cause of our country and for peace and stability in our subregion.

Fellow compatriots, the task before us as a nation is enormous. But working together, with dedication, we are bound to succeed. May God [words indistinct] and heal our wounds. Thank you very much. [applause].

NPFL Said Not To Accept Sawyer Decisions

*AB2304115691 Gharnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] [Passage indistinct] President Taylor was speaking in Kakata recently when he met U.S. Congressman Mervyn Dymally and other officials from the United States. President Taylor said democracy will only

come and peace restored to the people of Liberia when the people are given the right to decide their own destiny instead of a group of politicians and their Monrovia-based friends determining what is best for the Liberian people. He said this process was started by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], asking, why should we work for Sawyer to take the government's chairmanship? Where is the fair play, President Taylor asked?

He told the U.S. congressman that the NPFL would not accept any decisions from Sawyer, adding: We are going to make sure that things are put in their proper perspective. President Taylor said he would not leave the destiny of the thousands of Liberians who committed their lives to liberate the Liberian people and added that we do not bring peace to a state by manipulating the peace process. He asked the United States Government to understand the Liberian revolution, noting that the U.S. could get the parties together to talk seriously and honestly, and that the United States should investigate for itself in order to find out whether what he was saying about representation was true or not. He called on the United States Government and congressmen, in particular, to ask him directly questions about anything in order to prevent the deliberate lies and tales in U.S. circles about the NPFL.

Taylor Accuses ECOMOG of Provocations

*AB2304121291 Gharnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] President Taylor has disclosed that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] planes recently carried out acts of provocation in National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] areas in direct contravention of the Lome cease-fire agreement. President Taylor said F-4's, Alpha-1's, and helicopters have been flying over lower Margibi County.

The NPFL leader was speaking to visiting U.S. officials headed by Congressman Mervyn Dymally in Kakata where they called on him to exchange on the Liberian peace process. [sentence as heard] President Taylor said the NPFL could have brought these planes down, but is committed to the cease-fire agreement signed in Lome by the warring factions.

The NPFL leader briefed the visitors on reports of his alleged involvement in the crisis in Sierra Leone and said President Momoh ordered his troops into Liberian territory to take part of Lofa County from where he, Momoh, would have carried out attacks on the NPFL. Mr. Taylor said he called on the Sierra Leonean president to unconditionally withdraw his troops from Liberian territory. President Taylor said the NPFL then moved into the occupied territory and drove [out] the invaders but did not go into Sierra Leone. President Taylor said he informed the UN secretary general on the continuous accusations that the NPFL was involved in

the internal crisis in Sierra Leone, and called on that world body to go and see for itself whether the NPFL was involved.

On the cease-fire agreement, President Taylor told the U.S. officials that the NPFL did not sign any document in Lome barring warring factions from vying for the Presidency. He said if anyone produced such a document with his signature he should be considered the greatest liar.

Taylor Reportedly 'Open' to 'Clean' Peace Process

*AB2304131291 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Excerpt] The leader of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] has told the visiting U.S. congressman that his country should understand that the democratic process is long, slow, and hard. President Taylor made the statement when he met with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa. Congressman Dymally, along with two officials of the American Embassy in Monrovia, had come to Kakata to meet with the NPFL leader to confer.

President Taylor said he was open to the peace process and the NPFL would make sure that the process is clean. He spoke of the crooked ways of Monrovia-based politicians, most of whom participated in the making of the Sawyer government in Banjul last August. He said the same people who participated in that meeting to illegally elect a government against the will of the majority were the same individuals who were manipulating the All-Liberian Conference.

President Taylor reiterated that chiefs, senior citizens, and representatives of the people who came from far and near to attend the conference were denied entry into the conference hall. He said these representatives had gone back to their people to acquaint them of what happened at the conference, and wondered where in the world could anything be accepted by anyone. [sentence as heard] President Taylor explained the recent peace plan put forward by the NPFL in which the NPFL suggested a three-man council, with the chairman coming from the NPFL. [passage omitted]

Johnson Threatens To Pull Out of Government

*AB2304203891 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT
23 Apr 91*

[Text] Monrovia, April 23 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson has threatened to pull out of a new interim government, arguing that there was no provision to accommodate rival guerrilla chief Charles Taylor, the independent INQUIRER newspaper reported here Tuesday.

Mr. Johnson, leader of the the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL) told the paper that an election Friday was contrary to what was agreed by a five-week national conference to form a triumvirate government with two vice presidents.

The INPFL and Mr. Taylor's original National Patriotic Front [of Liberia] (NPFL) were to nominate the two vice presidents.

The conference had earlier agreed on the triumvirate form of government to accommodate proposals by the NPFL, but later delegates—including INPFL representatives—decided to change to a republican form of government with a president and vice-president.

They argued that the NPFL delegation which made the proposal was no longer interested in participating in the government after it walked out of the conference in its second week.

Mr. Johnson had nominated Peter Naigow, a close associate, for the post of vice-president. Mr. Naigow was installed with interim President Amos Sawyer late Saturday.

Mr. Johnson has meanwhile ordered INPFL supporters including Mr. Naigow to stay away from work. There has been no official reaction.

In a separate development, Mr. Sawyer, a former political science professor who has been acting as interim president since August, held his first cabinet meeting Tuesday since his reelection.

Nigeria

'Serious' Muslim, Christian Clashes in Bauchi

*AB2304162091 London BBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been serious disturbances in Nigeria in the northern state of Bauchi. Some 160 people are feared dead after clashes between Muslims and Christians. The flashpoint was a row over an abattoir [slaughterhouse]. From neighboring Maiduguri, Ibrahim Jugi telexed us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The problem started in the little town of Tafawa Balewa over an abattoir. The Muslims in the town are objecting to the Christians using the same abattoir because, according to them, the Christians were killing pigs and dogs, which was totally unacceptable to their Muslim faith. The local government official tried to resolve the problem by finding an alternative area for the Christians to kill their animals. They resisted and it led eventually to a fracas on Sunday night [21 April]. Some 48 people were killed in the ensuing battles between the Muslims of the town and the Christians.

On 22 April, the problem had spread to the state capital of Bauchi. According to early reports, people in the mostly Muslim quarter were reported to have seen

bodies in the mortuary which were identified as Muslims, and they then launched revenge attacks on the Christian population. By this morning, the figure of 160 was being given as the number so far killed.

The Muslim demonstrators went on a rampage around Bauchi. More than 90 percent of the churches have been burned down as have hotels and brothels. Prostitutes are being specially targeted and many of them had taken refuge in military and police barracks.

People who are not indigenous to the town have also been targets, and many southerners, mostly Ibos and Yorubas, have taken refuge in the barracks and many of them are fleeing the state.

The governor of Bauchi State, Colonel Abu Ali, went on the radio this morning and he has imposed a statewide curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. for an indefinite period. He has also placed a ban on all public gatherings and is trying to restore order by deploying large detachments of troops and police. There are armored tanks on the streets and the exercise is under the command of Colonel Abubakar Umar, who is the commandant of the School of the Armory in Bauchi.

Governor Abu Ali is threatening severe penalties for those responsible for the rioting and he is trying to reassure the population that order would be restored soon. But for the moment, all public places, government offices, and markets have been closed, and it is still unclear what is going to be done to reassure the southerners, who all seem determined to get out of the state. [end recording]

Curfew Imposed on Bauchi State

*AB2304155491 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed in Bauchi State following a religious riot in Tafawa Balewa local government area (?in the state). The incident spread to other major towns including the state capital. In a radio and television broadcast, Governor Abu Ali described the riots as a handiwork of (?some) hooligans. He stated that (?several) people had been arrested, and efforts were continuing to identify and apprehend those behind the incident.

Governor Ali sympathized with families of victims and gave an assurance that justice will be done. The governor also reassured athletes and officials taking part in the Ninth National Festival of Sports of their safety. The festival was (?suspended for today.)

Order Reportedly Restored in Katsina

*AB2304151591 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Armed police were out on the streets this week and cars were being searched as the authorities in

Katsina in northern Nigeria restored order following a serious riot. On Friday [19 April], several thousand members of the Islamic Shi'ite sect went on a rampage, bringing to a head two weeks of tension between the Shi'ites and the city's military governor. Our reporter, Sola Odunfa, has been following the story. He sent us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The city of Katsina in northern Nigeria is now calm after Friday's orgy of looting and arson by several thousand youths, members of the Islamic Shi'ite sect but armed police are still on full alert and are patrolling the city round the clock. All motor vehicles approaching Katsina are stopped at the entrances to the city and the passengers searched for hidden weapons before being allowed in.

At least 124 members of the Shi'ite sect have been arrested and are being interrogated by the police over Friday's riot. Those arrested are mainly young men, but they include 10 women. The Shi'ite leader in the city, Mallam Yahaya Yakub, who was suspected of masterminding the riot, has gone into hiding.

About 150 armed policemen on Saturday went to Madawaki quarters in the heart of Katsina where he lived. They combed the area for several hours but they did not find him. The state military governor, Colonel John Madaki, who on Friday personally directed security operations against the rioters, went on a tour of the city on Saturday to inspect the damages that had been done. He also visited the general hospital to sympathize with the victims of the riot, including six police officers.

The chief of police in the state, Commissioner Muhammed Ali-Jos, told journalists that arrests of suspected rioters were still continuing. He said that those already arrested would be held in custody pending full investigation and prosecution. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Katsina Disturbances, Babangida Policy Viewed

*AB2304203491 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Andy Anarado commentary]

[Text] Over the years, successive governments in the country have accorded deserving recognition to the role of religion and religious leaders in the formulation of policies and regulations of national application. This is a tradition which has remained firm and judiciously respected.

Of course, there is wisdom in the adage which says that one good turn deserves another. In other words, a government that extends invitations to religious leaders and diplomats to state functions needs to be taken into confidence whenever there is any issue which tends to threaten national security. It is an accepted norm which

holds strong to peace and the maintenance [word indistinct] atmosphere for religious leaders to continue to minister to their followers.

In the past few days, there have been reports of threats to security of lives and property in Katsina. The destructions that followed these developments constitute bad signals to law and order and should not have been allowed to assume such a dimension.

The president administration has repeatedly manifested an unparalleled magnanimity and maturity in dealing with issues of diverse nature. The gates of Dodan Barracks are kept open to the delegations representing various sectors of the society. They include traditional and religious leaders as well as politicians who come for dialogue on matters of national interest. It is to the credit of the government that on such occasions, the president, General Ibrahim Babangida, has adjusted his tight professional schedule to personally receive such delegations. This is in keeping with the open-door policy of this administration, through which consultations and dialogue had guided government actions.

The sensitive issue which gave rise to the situation in Katsina could not be an exception. This should have been handled at the same level of understanding and commitment which had been demonstrated in the past. A resort to threats, destruction of lives and property at any level, could not have been the right step to correct what was considered a gross misrepresentation of facts and misinformation published by a section of the print media. The error by a writer should not have been visited on the entire nation, its government, and the population. The protests and reactions which followed the insinuations contained in the said publication underlined the need for media managers to check any form of wrecklessness by both staff and guest writers. Those who write need to ensure that they observe the principles of maturity and fair-play.

Publications or unguarded expressions on sensitive issues should be avoided. Nigeria has a highly enlightened society and no one should provoke or incite any section of the religious community or group against the other. Such an act should be totally condemned and necessary steps taken to guard against it. Those who write for sensation should (?confine) themselves to issues and not the [words indistinct] generate disaffection and bad blood.

The Katsina incident is not the first that the country has witnessed in recent years. Some incidents could have been averted if the proper channel for dialogue had been fully utilized.

The cardinal message of all religions is love and peace. Nothing should be done to threaten the import of this message. But when that peace is threatened, the

authority of the government to take security measures to restore law and order cannot be questioned.

Sierra Leone

Defense Ministry Spokesman on Border Situation

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[Text] Freetown, April 23 (AFP)—Sierra Leone's eastern border, rocked by raids by suspected Liberian rebels launched a month ago, was "significantly quiet" on Tuesday, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Independent reports reaching the capital, Freetown, said however that a group of rebels attacked the village of Sumbuya in the Pujehun district some 200 kilometers (120 miles) southeast of here on Monday, but no casualties were reported. The sources said the attack took place less than 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Koribundu where a contingent of Guinean troops is based.

Unconfirmed sources said some rebels from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) were crossing back into Liberia's northwestern Lofa County of their own accord.

Mr. Taylor, who launched the December 1989 rebellion in Liberia which eventually toppled the late president Samuel Doe, has denied any involvement in fighting inside Sierra Leone.

Military sources here have linked the apparent withdrawal of rebel forces from Sierra Leone with military assistance from Guinea and Nigeria. Rebels are believed to remain in control of the key border towns of Koindu and Zimi.

They said that of the 83 rebels captured by government troops so far, three are Sierra Leone nationals who had grown up in Liberia.

State radio confirmed Tuesday that the United States has approved president Joseph Momoh's request for military assistance to beat back the rebel advance. The radio did not say what equipment was being offered, but quoted U.S. Representative Mervyn Dymally disclosing Washington's decision to General Momoh here at the weekend.

In a related development, the chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff General Colin Powell has sent a letter thanking Sierra Leone for the "significant contribution" of a 24-man medical team "to the allied effort in the Gulf."

A Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed Tuesday that four soldiers were to be court martialled for looting after being caught by deputy parliament speaker Francis Conteh at Matru in southern Sierra Leone.

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